



GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

VOLUME LI. NUMBER 9.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2619.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

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1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.  
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.  
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.  
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.  
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. E. A. Millar, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.  
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.  
2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.  
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. John P. Wiser.  
5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.  
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.  
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.  
1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.  
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.  
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal. Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., in temporary command.  
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.  
District of Luzon: Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf. District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.  
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

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### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop I, Calexico, Cal.; Troops K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
2d Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops B, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troop A, Fabens, Texas; Troops C and E, Shafter, Texas; Troop D, Ft. Hancock, Texas; Troop G, Sierra Blanca, Texas; Troop H, Clint, Texas.  
3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, except D, which on Aug. 27 was ordered to temporary duty at Brownsville, Texas.  
4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,

P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.  
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.  
13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border, in New Mexico and Western Texas. The headquarters address as given by War Department station list is Fort Bliss, Texas.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.  
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910; Hqrs. and D, E and F arrived Aug. 1, 1913.  
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and Battery A, Laredo, Texas; Troops B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

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2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Barre, Mass.  
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.  
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.  
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
90th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.  
91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.  
96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ordered from Ft. Morgan, Ala., to Manila, P.I. To sail from S.F. Nov. 5.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.  
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.  
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.  
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Island—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippine Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.  
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.  
26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.  
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

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## PROPHECY IN WAR.

The dramatic collapse of Bulgaria just at the height of her success seems to the London United Service Gazette the most recent example of the danger of that form of prophecy which tries to forecast the issue of a campaign. The manner in which such anticipations and predictions are so often falsified in war is remarkable. Who does not remember the confident predictions at the outset of the Boer war in October, 1899, that the campaign would be over in a few months? Thirty thousand men were deemed sufficient to dispose of President Kruger and his pretensions, and forty thousand were sent to maintain the force for the necessary length of time at that strength. Yet two and a half years were to elapse, and from first to last some three hundred thousand men were to be sent to South Africa before that task was accomplished.

Of the Russo-Japanese war, on the other hand, it was foretold that it would prove a long and protracted struggle; but in the event it was brought to a swift conclusion by the desperate valor of the Japanese. It is the same with nearly all the wars of the last half century. Surprising developments occur, generally in the early stages, and the whole course of events is changed. In the Spanish-American War, for instance, the general impression was that the struggle would be long and severe. Nobody foresaw that the ships of Spain would offer such a feeble resistance, and that her fleet would be practically destroyed after a few hours' fighting.

But perhaps the most classic instance of war prophecies unfulfilled was the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866, which settled the questions of Schleswig-Holstein and of the supremacy in Germany. The success of Austria was held to be a foregone conclusion, and no one anticipated that the Prussians, even though armed with the needle-gun, would successfully resist the Austrians, with their superior numbers, their great military tradition and their warlike reputation. Yet the result was decided in one pitched battle, in which, to the surprise of the world, the Austrians were completely overthrown, and the Prussians remained masters of the field after a campaign which only lasted seven weeks. In the American Civil War experts were ready to declare that the Federals could never win; and in the Franco-German war of 1870 the prophets were busy estimating the precise date upon which the French Emperor would appear in Berlin. These instances illustrate the truth of the remark that prophecy is the most gratuitous form of error, and that in war, as in life, the only broad truth remaining is that nothing is certain.

If the Secretary of the Navy carries out his policy as to the construction of battleships and auxiliaries at the government yards there will be an increased demand for specialists in the Navy. This program will also create more shore stations for officers despite the desire of the Secretary to reduce the number of officers serving on shore. A member of the Naval Affairs Committee suggests for the manufacturing bureaus of the Navy a detail system like that in effect in the Army Ordnance Department, with whose work Congress has been very favorably impressed, finding that it has developed experts from the line of the Army who have done work equal to that in any civilian manufacturing concern. Especially does the service rifle convince members of Congress that the Army system of conducting this Ordnance Department is on scientific lines. Some of the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs insist that if there is to be a consolidation of the staff and the line

in the Navy it should have a provision for a detail system like that of the Army Ordnance Department. It is argued that only by a system which permits officers who specialize to be redetailed to bureaus can experts be developed who will be capable of managing government shipyards. The importance of some such system, it is insisted, would be further emphasized if the government should go into the business of manufacturing armor plate.

The months immediately preceding the formal opening of the Panama Canal give a fitting climax to the work of the officers of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army who have had charge of the sanitation of the Zone. A period of a full month has been passed without a single death of a white American from disease in the force connected with the Canal Commission. This was the month of August last, the report for which has been received from the Department of Sanitation of the Zone. Only two deaths of Americans occurred in that month, and they were due to violence. Considering that there are 12,481 white American men, women and children on the Isthmus under the jurisdiction of the Canal Commission, this immunity from disease is remarkable, and goes far to justify the contention of Col. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., the chief sanitary officer, that with the fever-producing conditions controlled through the elimination of disease-carrying insects the Isthmus climate should be as healthful for the white man as the temperate latitudes. The Journal of the American Medical Association remarks that this great medical achievement, which will stand as one of the most striking records of the work of the Medical Corps of the Army in Panama, fortunately comes at the high tide of American occupancy of the Canal Zone, when it cannot be said that the great victory over disease was won with a small or a dwindling population. We have often referred to the value of military authority in enforcing the regulations that put an end to the mosquito's terrors in the Isthmus. The New York Medical Journal touches upon the same thing in a negative way when it deplores the failures of many civil communities to abate the mosquito nuisance. "Many a community has failed in its efforts for mosquito extermination and has given up in disgust," it says, "for the reason that somewhere some breeding place has been ignored as too trifling for consideration. A single neglected householder may nullify the zeal of a whole neighborhood." It can readily be seen what would have happened to civilian medical sanitarians if to them had been entrusted the extermination of the mosquito in the Zone. Lacking the military authority to enforce their regulations, they would have been helpless before the apathy of the ignorant natives. If highly progressive and educated communities in the northern latitudes have failed to make their anti-insect crusades effective, what could be expected of such people as the tropically lazy and backward natives of the Zone? It was the introduction of military authority that made the expert knowledge of the medical officers of the Army capable of effecting the salutary change in the health conditions of the Isthmus that has challenged the admiration of the world.

Under Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution, setting forth that "Congress shall have power to raise and support armies," it is proposed to prohibit civilians from wearing the uniform of the Army and to protect officers and men while in uniform from being discriminated against at public places. These places include railways, hotels, theaters and places of amusement. At least, Secretary of War Garrison, before he left for Panama, instructed the Judge Advocate General, as stated in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to see if a bill could not be formulated which will cover these points. While he was on his Western trip Secretary Garrison became convinced that something should be done to protect the uniform of the Army. Some of the states have passed laws along this line, but they were not always enforced. In thirty-one states it is a misdemeanor for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Revenue Service or Forestry Service or inmate of a veterans' or soldiers' home to wear the uniform of the U.S. Army; but too often it depends entirely upon the political influence of the violator of the law as to whether it is enforced. It is generally conceded that the public has more respect for the Federal statutes than for state law. Aside from the failure of some states to enforce their law, a Federal statute is desirable, as quite a number of states have no such law. An act of Congress would cover the entire country and place the matter in the hands of the district attorney, which would amount to an assurance that the uniform of a United States soldier would receive the required protection. The question of an effective Federal statute to prohibit civilians from wearing the Army uniform has already been solved. There is an act of Congress which prohibits any one who is not in the mail service from wearing the uniform of a mail carrier. A fine of \$100 or six months in prison is attached to a violation of this law. Of course, there is no question as to the constitutionality of this law. In formulating a statute for the protection of officers and men in uniform the Judge Advocate General will be blazing a new trail. No legislation in this direction by Congress has ever been attempted. There is no doubt that the power to raise and support armies gives Congress the right to force railroads or other common carriers to accept soldiers

on equal terms with all civilians. The same is true with hotels and public lodging houses. It is not quite so clear that theaters and places of amusement are covered by this provision. Still, it is argued that public places of amusement invite the general public and they have no right to discriminate against men in the uniform of the Army. Such discrimination detracts from the power of Congress to raise an Army, as men will not enlist if the Federal Government is not able to give them the same social status that they enjoyed before they entered the Service.

Already is seen the effect of the administration's puncturing of the soap bubble of Representative Jones, whose bill to grant independence to the Filipinos at the end of a certain term of years filled the islanders with false hopes and needlessly troubled the peaceful waters of the insular administration. When the White House policy was proclaimed by Governor General Harrison a few days ago in Manila as consisting merely of changing the complexion of the upper house of the insular legislature from American to Filipino, with the appointing power in the hands of the President, the plans of the radicals were upset, and they have been floundering around helplessly ever since. Where they had looked for a reversal of the previous policy they found it had simply been continued with only a slight modification which did not affect its essential continuity. The perturbation of the radicals was shown at the Lake Mohonk Conference, where it was found impossible to get through a resolution specifying a date for our withdrawal from the islands, the following being the wording of the resolution adopted on Oct. 25 on the subject of the Philippines: "For the Philippines we recommend that the system of public schools, which now embraces scarce a half of the schools' population, be speedily extended everywhere; that no date be set for withdrawal of our supervision of the islands and no decision be made as to the ultimate form of complete self-government until through general education and familiarity with the principles of American liberty the people shall be fitted to decide wisely for themselves."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several years ago called attention to the want of apparatus on board the ocean steamships for emergency use in firing lines on which can be operated the breeches buoy. Now the Volturno disaster is said to have shown the necessity of just such apparatus as that which we advocated. "Although ten steamships were within a short distance of the burning ship," says the New York Tribune, "not one of the boats possessed a device that could throw a line aboard the Volturno." There is no reason for this state of things, as the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service has shown the practicability of such apparatus. The revenue cutters *Acushnet* and *Snohomish* are equipped with a lifeline gun for which a range of 2,000 feet is claimed. The gun is a breech-loading affair which launches into the air a light line, and is adapted to firing from the rail of a vessel. A most surprising feature of seamanship is that so little attention is paid to little things that in emergencies of life and death become realities of vital import. Time and again have crews been lost on lee shores because the lines of the lifesavers could not reach the ships against the storm; if the ships had had lifeline guns lines could have been fired to leeward, and with the wide target of the shore the lines would have reached the lifesavers. Probably the completeness of the equipment of the revenue cutters will inspire ship-owners to imitate their example and provide such practical methods of rescue.

It is understood that the Postmaster General will shortly be requested by the Secretary of War to extend for official business the franking privilege to officers of the National Guard. Under the present arrangement the War Department is authorized to frank letters to officers of the National Guard, but the replies require stamps. The franking privilege will be extended also to cover correspondence between Army officers on duty with the National Guard and officers of the Organized Militia. All correspondence with the War Department and National Guard officers is regarded as official in the same sense as the correspondence between the War Department and officers in the Army. Hence it should enjoy the franking privilege.

It has been suggested that the time for the annual test ride should be shortened. A number of officers stationed at Washington have made the ride in a little over four hours, and there seems to be no reason why the minimum time should not be reduced to between five and six hours. It is claimed by some officers that to spend anything like seven hours in riding thirty miles is more tiresome than a faster pace. Others insist that such a long time on a thirty-mile journey is really no physical test and is a reflection on Army horsemanship and mounts.

That light armor may be the next step in the development of military aeroplanes seems to be a natural conclusion from the results of aerial scouting in the Balkan war. The speed of a bullet at a height of several thousand feet is such that it is believed that light armor will afford the machine and the aviator protection enabling him to withstand rifle fire, which thus far seems to have been the most effective way of getting rid of aerial scouts.



So profound has been the impression made upon American philanthropic thought by the personality and methods of the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, that to extend humanitarian work among the wards of the nation in the Moro Province, to whose uplifting the Bishop has consecrated his time, his friends in the United States have formed an organization known as the National Committee for Upbuilding the Wards of the Nation. The Right Rev. Samuel Fallows is the chairman, and among the members of this committee are Admiral Dewey, Richmond Pearson Hobson, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and other well known men and women. His ten years' experience in the Philippines has convinced Bishop Brent that obstacles, believed by many humanitarians to be insurmountable in handling the Moro problem, can be readily surmounted through the agency of hospitals, trade schools and social service methods. This is especially true in the case of the Moro boys and girls, who are ambitious, mentally bright, and quite as quick to adapt themselves to conditions as the Japanese. Families who were dwelling in tree tops two years ago now have comfortable homes in decent villages and are cutting their grass with American lawn mowers. The telephone, telegraph, sewing machine, automobile, railroad, artesian well, farming tools and other modern inventions are increasingly welcomed and used by the natives, who are not devoid of intellectual capacity and have considerable manual dexterity. One great step in the softening of Moro character was taken through the order of Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., for the disarmament of the natives. Until that order was issued every boy over sixteen years of age wore a weapon as part of his dress and was taught to look upon bloodshed as a badge of manhood. Furthermore, he was told in only that way could he preserve his existence, as foes were lying in wait for him on all sides. But when the soldiers of the United States, the Constabulary and the Philippine Scouts showed the natives that the government could and would preserve peace and order the carrying of firearms became less and less important to the Moros. Finally the situation narrowed down to bands of outlaws who saw that they would have to go to work if they gave up their weapons. Then the mass of the natives, who are not really bad at heart, felt that the government was only after those who were dangerous to the welfare of the industrious Moros. Now that shooting has been put under the ban, the Moros have been released from the exactions of petty chieftains and headmen and are beginning to enjoy some of the simpler fruits of orderly government.

Commenting on the seizure at the port of Vera Cruz on Oct. 23 of the American Ward Line steamer the Morro Castle by the Mexican government when she was ready to sail with mail and passengers for the United States, while two American warships were in the harbor, the New Orleans Picayune says: "This incident does not remind anyone of the affair in the Turkish port of Smyrna in 1853, when Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had announced his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, had been arrested and taken aboard an Austrian warship lying in the harbor. Koszta was to be taken back to Austria to serve in the army. But it so happened that the United States man-of-war St. Louis, commanded by Capt. D. N. Ingraham, was also in the harbor, and when a request was made by the American consul for the release of the prisoner and was refused Captain Ingraham steamed alongside the Austrian warship and demanded the immediate surrender of Koszta, allowing fifteen minutes as the time limit when he would open with his guns. The prisoner was handed over to the St. Louis and sent to the United States, while the act of Captain Ingraham was applauded throughout the country. For Mexico to seize an American passenger steamer engaged in regular traffic, in the face of two United States warships, when everybody knew that the two nations were not on friendly terms, but almost at the point of hostility, is one of the most audacious acts committed by any nation in modern times, and was doubtless intended as an affront. That object having been accomplished, there was no further reason to hold the liner, and she was released. Of course, the United States men-of-war in Vera Cruz harbor could, if ordered, have prevented the actual capture of the ship, and that was not intended, but only to inflict an insult was what was desired by Mexico, and that object was fully attained. As our Government is wholly devoted to the arts of peace, it is not supposed that it recognizes affronts."

Students of Panama history will remember that in their march from Fort San Lorenzo, at the mouth of the Chagres River, to attack Old Panama in 1671, Henry Morgan, the English buccaneer, and his men ascended the river to the town of Cruces, one of the most ancient towns in Panama. Now this place is to be abandoned owing to the changes in the district owing to the flooding of the canal. Cruces is on the south bank of the Chagres River, a little above Gamboa. The buildings, which are mostly of the native style, bamboo walls with roofs of thatch, will be destroyed. In earlier times the town was known as Venta Cruz. The first transit route from the Pacific to the Atlantic for the transportation of gold, silver and merchandise passed through it, and its rough stone paving is ascribed to Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. So well was the paving laid that parts of it remain in position to-day. Before 1911 the place had a historic curiosity in the form of two wrought iron anchors. Tradition said that they had been brought up the Chagres River in boats for transport to Panama, but that the plan was abandoned at Cruces. Each anchor had a 14-foot shank. Lieut. Walter D. Smith, formerly constructing Q.M. of the Canal Commission, desired to send the anchors to West Point. They were placed on a raft, but the raft broke loose and the anchors sunk in the stream. They were recovered, but before they could be placed on board a vessel the Secretary of War disapproved the scheme, and the anchors are now in the yards of the general storehouse at Mount Hope.

The Scientific American announces that George Westinghouse, the distinguished inventor, has worked out a new turbine that will make such a saving in weight and space that in the case of a ship like the 27,500-ton U.S.S. Nevada the saving would be so great as to make it possible to increase her armament to the extent of two 14-inch guns, equal to the battery of the 31,000-ton battleship Pennsylvania. The reduction gear planned

by Mr. Westinghouse would effect a saving of thirteen per cent. in steam over the turbine direct connected, and in floor space the economy would be in the ratio of 4,762 square feet to 3,168 square feet, or one-third. The weight of turbines and gears would be only 300 tons, against 600 tons, while the number of feet of turbine blades would be reduced from 270,000 to 21,000. The weight of the largest rotor is cut from thirty tons to one and eight-tenths tons, and a total saving by the introduction of the reduction gear of some 700 tons. Tests made in the Westinghouse shops of Pittsburgh, in the presence of experts, demonstrated, we are told, that a turbine of a capacity of 1,000 kilowatts at 3,000 revolutions per minute was able to maintain practically constant efficiency over a wide range of power and with no apparent diminution of the highest power obtained. The article suggests that the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering of the Navy give this invention serious consideration in the preparation of the plans for the three new battleships which the Secretary of the Navy is to recommend.

Soldiers of the 12th U.S. Infantry from the Presidio of Monterey were one of the chief features that interested visitors at "apple show week" at Watsonville, Cal., early in October. The "Evening Pajaronian" of Watsonville says: "We desire to express pleasure and gratification at the behavior of the boys of the 12th. The people of Watsonville should and do at this time express their appreciation of the fighting men for Uncle Sam. That esteemed gentleman, Colonel Bowen, whom all revere and respect here, has an admirable body of men under his charge, and the community expresses its praise for the general conduct of his men. The behavior of the Monterey soldiers here has been a distinct credit to the Army. It has been a big boost for Colonel Bowen. He would be an estimable candidate for the position of brigadier general. If ever Colonel Bowen desires aid in securing higher honors, which we hope will never be needed, for his work speaks for itself, let him not fail to call on the people of Watsonville. They are with him and will always hold him in high esteem. The soldiers were a popular part of all the parades, and their band, an excellent organization of high class musicians, aided materially in making the show a success. Our hats are off to the gallant 12th, and may it always prosper."

The Secretary of War directs that the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps be ordered to report in person on Dec. 29, 1913, to the Commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course at the school: Capt. Edward P. Nones; 1st Lieuts. Joseph R. Davis, William W. Rose, Williams S. Dowd, John S. Williams, Henry W. T. Egin, Hugo E. Pitz, Olin H. Longino, Samuel H. McLeary, Walter P. Boatright, John P. Smith, Harry R. Vaughan, Abney Payne, Edwin K. Smith, Harold R. Gardner, Guy B. Lawanson, Carl A. Lohr, Samuel H. Tilghman, Howard T. Clark, William R. Nichols, Paul H. Herman, Oscar C. Warner, Kelley B. Lemmon, William S. Fulton, T. O. Humphreys, Donald M. Ashbridge, Eli E. Bennett, Norton M. Beardslee, William C. Whitaker, Frederick A. Mountford, Frederick Hanna, William C. Koenig, Harry W. Stephenson, Willis Shippam, Furman E. McCammon, Philip S. Gage, Augustus Norton, Francis P. Hardaway, Clement C. Heth and Edward P. Noyes, jr. The Secretary of War further directs that each of the officers named who is not on the unassigned list be placed thereon, to take effect Dec. 29, 1913.

Francis B. Heitman is about to publish a new, revised and enlarged edition of his "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution, April, 1775, to December, 1783." This new edition contains the records of 14,000 officers, there being 6,000 new names not recorded in the former edition, and of the 8,000 officers mentioned in the old edition a great many records have been revised, augmented and completed. It contains an alphabetical list of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence; general officers of the Continental Army; list of military secretaries and aides-de-camp to General Washington; troops at Valley Forge, Pa., winter of 1777-1778; chronological roster of field officers of the line in successive order, arranged by states and regiments; alphabetical list of officers of the Continental Army, including many officers of the Militia; list of officers of the Continental Army furnished to Congress by the War Department in 1827; list of French officers who served with the American Army; chronological and alphabetical list of battles, actions, etc.; calendar for the years of the Revolution, and number of troops during the Revolution.

Out in California, as the Dramatic Mirror tells us, the evil of white slavery has been complicated by a wave of controversy over the word "cadet" in this connection. This wave, by the way, now rolling on the Pacific shores, was started from the Atlantic side of our country some two years ago by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The Mirror notes "that our esteemed Catholic contemporary, The Monitor, takes the lead in a persistent assault on the word. Mr. Phillips, the editor of The Monitor, asks The Mirror to help him in the fight. The Mirror would gladly do so, but fears that the use of the word 'cadet' to characterize a youthful procurer and decoy has become too general in connection with the white slave traffic to be headed off at this late day." The Dramatic Mirror is altogether too pessimistic, as our experience shows us. It can at least enter its protest against the use of the word in the circle it influences. It required only a suggestion to persuade the managers of a popular drama, now being played to full houses in New York, to discontinue the use of the word, and it has been our invariable experience that this is sufficient where the word is used by inadvertence, as it appears to have been in all cases to which our attention has been directed.

The Army Signal Corps wireless station at Nome, Alaska, on Oct. 27 transmitted a Russian government message from St. Petersburg to Commander Wilkitzky, director of a large body of land in the Arctic, to the Russian government station at Anadyr, Siberia. It is stated that this was the first commercial wireless message ever handled between the continents of America and Asia.

#### UNITED STATES AND "WARS OF CONQUEST."

We find in the Civil and Military Gazette of India misinformation respecting our wars of alleged conquest that is to be discovered nearer home and among those occupying high places in the Government. In discussing the Mexican situation the Gazette treats the subject as if there were in the United States a strong sentiment in favor of a war of conquest, and it says: "It cannot be doubted that the expansion of the United States is not yet at an end. Roughly a generation elapses between each expansion, and it is not yet a generation since the last war of conquest." Reference is here undoubtedly made in the words "last war of conquest" to the Spanish-American War, but there is no good reason for calling this a war of conquest. President Wilson in his address before the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile on October 27 said that "the United States will never again seek to obtain one additional foot of territory by conquest," but it would be hard indeed for even that historian to determine exactly when the United States entered upon a "war of conquest."

The mere acquisition of territory by a victorious nation does not constitute a war of conquest. The Spanish-American War gave to the United States territory which came to it as the result of proper strategical operations. It was necessary for the crippling of the Spanish power that the American fleet under Dewey should destroy the Spanish fleet at Manila. By the destruction of that fleet Manila and the Philippines came into the possession of the United States. The attack upon Porto Rico was another phase in the development of the strategical defense of the United States. It had nothing to do with the thought of conquest. The primary idea behind it was to weaken the Spanish power and thus make victory easier. It would have been the sheerest exhibition of military stupidity if the United States had kept Dewey away from Manila in the fear that a victory there might bring about our occupation of the Philippines and by the acquisition of territory make us liable to the charge of waging a war of conquest.

A good illustration may be drawn from the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. In that war the United States sought to seize Canada, which was a strategical move of great importance. If the United States had taken Canada then and as a result of the treaty of peace had kept it as part of the United States it would have been manifestly unjust to speak of the War of 1812 as a war of conquest. In no respect did it resemble the Japanese-Russian war, where the avowed purpose of Japan was to force Russia out of Manchuria and to give possession of Korea to the Japanese. That was essentially a war of conquest, but into the War of 1812 on the part of the United States entered no considerations of conquest. The restrictions on our trade by the British orders in council and the impressment of American sailors by the British, according to the "Short History of the United States Navy," were the causes of the 1812 conflict.

Likewise in the Spanish-American War the question was not one of conquest, but of the adjustment by the arbitrament of arms of questions concerning the misrule of Cuba, which had been a thorn in the side of the United States for many years, and which had been brought to a climax by the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor just when the relations of the two countries were at a high tension. The chief, the sole, bone of contention in the Spanish war was Cuba, but that island is now not a part of the United States, but an independent republic. Porto Rico and the Philippines were undreamt of by the Americans as American possessions at the opening of the war. If anyone had predicted at the time the war began that this country would soon possess the Philippines and Porto Rico he would doubtless have been set down as a visionary.

There have been five great wars in the history of the United States—the Revolutionary, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. Manifestly the Revolutionary War was not for conquest, nor was the Civil War. No argument is needed to prove this. We have already shown that the War of 1812 and the Spanish War were not for conquest. There is left, then, only the Mexican War of 1846. Looking upon the territorial results of this war, one is likely to be led into the error of believing that this war was begun for purposes of conquest, but it will be hard to twist history to bolster up any such view. The great overshadowing fact in the relations between the United States and Mexico at that time was the determination of Texas, after she had thrown off the Mexican yoke, to become part of the United States. To lose the rich territory of Texas was a heavy blow to Mexico, but to have the new republic throw herself into the arms of the United States through annexation was the "most unkindest cut of all" and stirred Mexico deeply.

There had also been a boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico, this country claiming the Rio Grande as the southern boundary, while Mexico asserted that Texas did not extend any farther south than the Nueces River. It would be unjust to say that the United States was wholly wrong, just as it would be unjust to say that Mexico was entirely wrong. It was one of those boundary disputes which have arisen between nations from time immemorial and in which it is difficult to determine exactly which is right. Especially was this so on the Texas border, where there had been so much looseness of landownership and where titles were involved in confusion. It would be absurd to say that the determination of the United States to maintain its claim in the boundary dispute was evidence that it was bent on conquest. The new republic of Texas had come into the Union with certain claims as to her southern boundary, and it was not likely that the great republic into which she had been admitted would consent to an ignoring of her alleged rights in the boundary dispute.

As a result of the treaty closing this war the Rio Grande was established as the southern boundary, and all the territory known as New Mexico and Upper California became part of the United States. This vast territory came as a spoil of war. It was incidental to the war, not the cause of the war. It occupied precisely the same relation to the war as do the Philippines and Porto Rico to the Spanish War.

President Wilson, therefore, might well have omitted the word "again" from his Mobile prophecy, making it read like this: "The United States will never seek, as it has never sought, to obtain one additional foot of territory by conquest." Then, although it is doubtful wisdom for one generation, or even one administration, to speak for a succeeding one, the prophecy would at least have been clearly within the limitations



of historical facts, and would not have been so closely in accord with the erroneous view of our military achievements held by our India contemporary.

Mr. George Lockhart Rives, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, in his scholarly two volumes on "The United States and Mexico" (Scribner's) supplies the latest contribution to our knowledge of the relations between these two countries. In the preface to the first volume he says: "The events which led up to the war between the United States and Mexico, with all its momentous consequences to both nations, have been very generally misapprehended. On the American side the war has been treated in histories of the United States as a mere episode in an all-embracing struggle over slavery, which it was not. Mexican historians have treated it as the unescapable result of American aggression in Texas, which it was not."

Speaking of the treaty of peace the author says (Vol. II, page 657): "It has also been frequently asserted that the war was forced upon Mexico for the purpose of acquiring additional slave territory. So far as this relates to Texas, the accusation is evidently untrue. Texas had been invited by the United States to enter the Union more than a year before the war broke out, and its formal acceptance of the invitation was given ten months prior to the commencement of hostilities." Mr. Rives says that "although the executive of the United States steadily denied the accusation that it was a war of conquest and asserted that it was prosecuted solely in order to obtain payment for debts due to the United States and for injuries done its citizens, the fact remains that it had always been the intention of the administration to obtain such payment by a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican government." Even here it will be seen that the worst construction that can be put upon the war, allowing that the historian knows more about the purposes of the administration than the President himself, is that Mexico was to be forced to pay her debts one way or another, if not with money, at least with territory. In other words, the war was to enforce the collection of a debt which was paid by the transfer of territory.

In his view of the war with Mexico Mr. Rives agrees substantially with Charles H. Owen, of Hartford, Conn., who five years ago published a volume entitled, "The Justice of the Mexican War, a review of the causes and results of the war, with a view to distinguishing evidence from opinion and inference." "Three times in her history," says Mr. Owen, "has the United States made Mexico a present of herself—yes, four. Once when volunteers from the United States helped her throw off the yoke of Spain, and prompt recognition of her attempted republic discouraged Spanish subjugation; again when she was set up in business by the reverse of a demand for indemnity in the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo; again when at her own peril the United States from 1857 to 1861 held Mexico under a virtual protectorate against half of Europe, and yet again when Sheridan massed a matchless army of veterans on the Rio Grande and restored Mexico to herself. The treatment of the people of Mexico by the United States has been marked and exceptional in the record of nations for friendliness and forbearance to a weaker power." The policy declared by the present Administration is therefore strictly in accord with the traditions of the Republic and the course pursued by President Wilson's predecessors in office.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS.

On June 7, 1913, Congressman Howard, of Georgia, during the consideration of the bill to increase the number of midshipmen, expressed the opinion that there is chicanery connected with the naval preparatory schools and the Naval Academy authorities, and that this has a great deal of influence with the officers on duty at the national naval school; that there is too much "red tape" about the Naval Academy, and that a Congressman is not treated with justice in his attempt to secure the admission of his appointee on account of the severity of the entrance examinations; that the country boy has an unjust discrimination to encounter when he endeavors to enter the Naval Academy. The charge of favoritism has its best and absolute complete refutation in this "appeal" made in the Naval Academy Register of 1912-13, and found on page 134:

Candidates for the Naval Academy, and their parents and others interested in them, are urged to consider the advantages of completing their preparation for the Naval Academy at schools near home, or with which they are familiar. The character of the entrance examination is clearly indicated in the specimens furnished, and in this pamphlet there is complete information as to the ground that the examination covers. With these guides it should be possible for any candidate, whose previous study has been faithful, to work to better advantage at his own home school than he could at a special preparatory school, "cramming," for the entrance examination. The authorities of the Naval Academy and of the Navy Department do not recommend any preparatory school for candidates, believing that it is more favorable, both to the candidate and the naval service, to continue his preparation among persons familiar with his previous education and deeply interested in his individual success, rather than to subject him to doubtful influences attending upon entering another school among strange surroundings and companions, for the short interval between appointment and entering the Academy.

The preparatory schools at Annapolis, so far from considering this a flattering prospectus for their establishments, look upon it as a direct attack upon their business, as it obviously is. The question of "red tape" is easily raised. When Mr. Howard gives specifications it can be as readily disposed of as the ethereal charge that the Academy authorities and the naval preparatory schools are in lawful and treacherous collusion to admit candidates from these favored establishments upon qualifications that exclude candidates prepared at other institutions not so favored.

We shall soon have an expert judgment on the question of the undue severity of the entrance examinations, as Secretary Daniels has invited officials of our leading institutions of learning to express an opinion on this subject. The education of the Naval Academy is so strictly professional that it is necessary that candidates should require the general knowledge essential to their education before admission to the Academy. The citizens of Annapolis who are in constant contact with the candidates during most of the year, receiving many of them into their families, will testify that no complaint of unfair treatment comes from them though they may find some branch severe when another is easy, according to the measure of their previous preparation, but there is no complaint of discrimination in favor of one or another.

Were a verdict asked of those familiar with the character of candidates and their habits as scholars at An-

napolis, the unanimous opinion would be—"It all depends upon the candidate." Indeed, both instructors at the naval preparatory schools and those who meet with the candidates in daily intercourse, can readily predict, and, often do, predict who will pass. His habits, studiousness and general character warrant a prophecy that is almost invariably fulfilled.

The candidates who prepare at Annapolis for their examinations for admission to the Naval Academy are as a class representative of the best types of the American youth. Yet, there are exceptions. As Blackstone said of the legal fraternity, there are always the meretricious who will force themselves in every honorable profession. So among those designated to take the entrance examination to the Academy will be found the laggard, the incompetent, and the vicious. There is warrant for a grave suspicion that unruly wards and sons are sometimes shifted on to the naval service in the hope that those who were beyond parental control may be amenable to strong arm of government in the Navy. The conduct of such appointees while professing to prepare for their examinations more than bears out the impression. They are dissipated and disorderly, and even among them the boast has been how they have deceived their parents into sending money on for their riotous living—one of them giving as an excuse for the improper expenditure of a large sum that "he had to entertain his Congressman!"

Another class constituting an exception to the general rule of excellent characters among the candidates spend the precious period allotted to preparation in attendance on moving pictures, social entertainments and in attentions to the young ladies. As a rule these idlers fall by the wayside.

A third class who fail are those mentally incompetent. No amount of industry on their part will enable them to pass the crucial test. They comprise a very small percentage of candidates, and it is rare, indeed, that a youth sincerely in earnest to make his calling and election sure in the entrance examinations ever fails to pass them. Yet all have to have the spirit of that ambitious candidate, now a midshipman, who having been interrupted constantly by an idler in his hours of study, rose up in his wrath, put him out of his room, saying: "Don't show your face here again. I want to study."

Experience of both candidates and instructors in the preparatory schools here discredits the charge that the examinations are too severe. One of these instructors who has had employment in teaching candidates for a period of twenty-three years stated recently that the "present examinations are not as difficult by fifty per cent. as they were fifteen years ago." No candidate after his failure was ever heard to declare that he had been unfairly treated in his examination. Disappointed candidates accept the situation invariably as the result of their own want of preparation.

There is no discrimination against the youth of slender means. Were it so there would be empty section rooms in the Naval Academy, for the vast majority of candidates who succeed in securing the opportunity to attend a preparatory academy, do so as the result of many a hardship and much self-sacrifice pecuniarily on the part of themselves and their friends. Some will work as clerks, mechanics and school teachers to lay up the money necessary for their education for admittance, others borrow it, and those too poor to board at a boarding house will rent a room and live on meagre rations to reach the goal of their ambitions—commissions in the American Navy. It may be said that scarcely one of this class ever fails in reaching a high mark. There have been cases where a candidate lacked the means to pay his tuition fees at a preparatory school and the generous proprietor had him instructed free of charge. Naval officers have been known to join in paying the board of an impecunious candidate and in "coaching" him themselves for his examination. The candidate with little money to spend in wasting his time is the one who is generally successful. The cottier's son and the millionaire's son meet here on the common plain of "candidates."

The percentage of failures is not large when all the circumstances are considered. Those found deficient, with rare exception, have none to blame but themselves. A youth who has been out of school for a long period and who had never studied many of the subjects of examination cannot, in a few weeks, or a few months, expect to prepare himself to pass the initial tests of his fitness to be a naval officer. It would not be good for the Service if such then were not the case. It would deteriorate the personnel of the efficient American Navy. If a candidate has industry and capacity, whatever his deficiency in scholastic preparation, he can pass after a sufficient period at a preparatory school. Indeed, for a specified amount, one enterprising proprietor will insure, it is currently reported and generally believed, a candidate under his instruction will pass. A parting shot at the cruel accusation that Naval Academy officers are in collusion with the naval preparatory schools: this is as absurd as it is untrue. On one occasion when the head of the Mathematical Department of the Academy was informed that not one of the questions in geography in the examinations appeared in the lesson papers of a certain proprietor's preparatory school here he received the information with the delight with which one would hear a rich story.

Over half the candidates who appear for examination pass the entrance ordeal, whereas in two recent examinations for the Coast Artillery Corps, one-half of those designated for examination failed to appear, evidently finding themselves, when the time arrived, unprepared to stand the severe test. Of those who were examined one-half failed. The Naval Academy admission examination, it is confidently submitted, when fairly and candidly sifted and analyzed, will be found to have every element of security for the naval service and of fairness to the candidate who seeks admission to the responsible and illustrious corps of officers of the American Navy.

#### THE WAR DEPARTMENT ASSAILED.

What follows is an extract from an official bulletin issued by the Adjutant General of Colorado. We leave our readers of the Army and the National Guard to determine for themselves the propriety of such a fulmination from a gentleman having military rank.

"The War Department has been accused for several years of taking the stand that in any legislation including the Pay bill there be included provisions looking toward complete Federal control of the Organized Militia. The War Department has resented the accusation, but at last they have been smoked out, and now distinctly come out for and insist upon Federal control of the Organized Militia, including, of course, the appointment by War Department influence of Regular Army officers to all places with the rank of colonel and above. This

attitude was plainly shown in the letter of the Secretary and the paper by General Mills. The defense offered by the War Department for the legality of Circular No. 8 was pitiable. The most unfortunate feature of the relations between the War Department and the National Guard is the feeling of hostility manifested by the War Department toward the National Guard. The gentlemen of the War Department may deplore the statement, but the fact remains that they are no longer considered as even friendly toward the National Guard. This would not matter at all if the affair was merely a family quarrel, but the present conditions are operating to the injury of the Service. The Secretary of War seems to have absolutely lost touch with the National Guard and that organization has no possible means of reaching him. It was supposed that the National Militia Board could fairly well represent the Organized Militia in all matters concerning the general policy of its regulations by the War Department, but the board has been emasculated. One of its members gained his military knowledge as an enlisted man of the Regular Army; another one has never attended a meeting of the National Association of National Guard Officers. The meetings are held at infrequent intervals, and only such questions are considered as are submitted by the Secretary of War, who is never present himself at a meeting.

"During the recent trip of the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff throughout the West it was noticeable that both of the gentlemen took frequent occasion in the defense of the Army to plead for a more sympathetic attitude toward the Army by the people at large. It is greatly to be regretted that the War Department fails to recognize that the National Guard has been a most faithful and powerful friend to the Army, in season and out of season, defending it before our commercial organizations, in our legislatures and in Congress, and yet the Department seems ready to go out of its way to needlessly embarrass the National Guard in its efforts to assist in providing the country with an adequate defense. The National Guard Association at its Chicago meeting authorized the executive committee to prepare another pay bill and present it to Congress. This bill will undoubtedly be attacked by the War Department as all others have been, and it remains to be seen whether or not Congress will endorse the measure in spite of the opposition of the War Department."

#### COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

Lord Roberts in his efforts to arouse the people of the United Kingdom to the necessity of compulsory military training for the youth of the land has found no stronger support than in the arguments put forth by the former Bishop of North Queensland, Australia, in favor of military training for the young men of the Commonwealth, in an address delivered at Cambridge University. The Bishop put the need for such training upon the basis of democratic equality, and sought to show that instead of such education being hostile to the fundamental ideas of democratic government, it is in harmony with them. "The democratic character of Australia is beyond discussion," he said, "and it is under the Southern Cross that the democratic dreams of England are finding their realization. In Australia the military service for all is considered as one of the most democratic institutions of the country. It was established by the popular wish for the public good, without distinctions or privileges of any sort. Nothing can be more democratic than the organization of the Australian military school. The program for admission does not go beyond the ability of the good pupils of the state colleges, and it is accessible to all. The students are fed and clothed by the government and receive a certain salary. When they graduate they are definitely assigned to the permanent establishment."

Any employer who prevents or seeks to prevent an employee from doing his military duty is fined \$500. It is not too easy to say just what is the sentiment of the Australian people toward the military service so far as it has gone. Many complain, said the Bishop, that it goes too far, others that it does not go far enough. Australians love peace, but they believe with Washington that the best way to assure it is to be ready to defend themselves. There have been many legal suits at law for non-attendance at military exercises. The cause of most of these, almost without exception, has been, not a feeling of hostility toward military service *per se*, but a repugnance on the part of certain young men to submit to discipline of which they stood in greater need than all the rest.

In the neighboring island of New Zealand, however, the putting of the law into effect has been followed by serious disturbances, which have done much to inflame popular opinion. When a number of young men were sent to prison for military offenses they refused to clean their guns and began a hunger strike in most approved suffragette style. Two days later a labor congress, the most important ever held in the country, organized a "demonstration" in the streets of Wellington. The crowd besieged Parliament and demanded that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense immediately release the young men. Two years have elapsed since the introduction of compulsory service, but the authorities have still to find a method of repressing the defiance of the law without provoking in the public a dangerous hostility of an almost revolutionary character. At first the young men who refused to enlist, to take the military oath, to participate in the drills or to submit to military discipline were sent before the magistrates and fined. The fines they refused to pay and were sent to prison. Then when the public learned that the sons of honest workmen, young men of good character otherwise, were set to picking oakum in prison like common jailbirds and had their finger prints taken by the police, indignation expressed itself, and even partisans of military service, it is said, asked for less harsh methods of punishment. When the authorities re-arrested men who had already been punished two or three times the indignation grew among the anti-militarists. In some cases men were punished who entertained certain scruples of conscience against military service, and this tended to arouse the opponents of the law, and the substitution of detention for actual imprisonment did not tend to keep down the growing irritation. The government, in taking active measures to make the law respected, saw to it that when the rebellious young men reached the barracks or the fort where they were to be detained they were stripped of their civilian clothes and forced to undergo daily progressive tasks, comprising military drill and the upkeep of arms. Disobedience would be followed by prolongation of the period of detention. It is plain that to those who in the first place had shown that they preferred prison to drill this last treatment was worse than the first.

The young men opposed to service have organized the Union for Passive Resistance and have waged a conflict



with the authorities which has gained for them many sympathizers. They have held important meetings, addressed petitions to Parliament, established a newspaper, and, rather than see their salaries seized for payment of their fines, they have gone on strike, although knowing well that at last this would bring about military detention. It is not at all surprising to learn that these young men have had the backing and encouragement of the Socialists and certain labor organizations. The opposition to military service was like a straw to a drowning man in the case of the laborites. Before it dawned on the horizon of political discord the labor forces were disunited and impotent. "No military service" became the rallying cry of the laborites, and it had the effect of uniting them. The party in power is far from being solid in its support of the law since the loss of its former leader, Joseph Ward. One factor contributing to the activity of those opposed to the military service is the development of the dollars and cents policy in New Zealand, and statisticians with their noses close to paper are forever figuring out for the people that the army expenses have grown with startling rapidity in five years. In 1909 the military expenses were 195,685 pounds sterling out of a total budget of 8,785,914 pounds, while in 1913 the figures were, respectively, 505,267 and 11,742,038.

It is unfortunate that the working out of this general military service law has been mixed up with the vagaries of socialism and labor distrust of capital. In some mysterious way there are men with otherwise sound judgment who believe that defending the country and making preparation to defend it are in some way connected with the "oppression of labor." New Zealand is one of the newest of countries, and it would have been interesting to see how the scheme so sanely conceived in respect to military service would affect the young manhood of the country. Now it seems to be entangled with those struggles between labor and the government which periodically afflict both old and new countries and in which all sense of discrimination is lost. The few who conscientiously had religious scruples against military service were doubtless used as a catspaw by the agitators, who saw to it that everything, relevant or irrelevant to the opposition, was dragged into the political mêlée.

#### A LESSON AND A WARNING.

Blackwood's Magazine for October contains an editorial upon the lessons to be drawn from a work, "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," by Hendrick Willem Van Loon, who obtained his scientific training in the strict German school and has been for many years an active newspaper man and learned his lessons in applied history as Russian correspondent of the Associated Press during the last uprisings in that country. His work, while based entirely upon first hand sources, has unconsciously grown into a sermon upon the dangers of neglecting the army and navy. Its value as such has been recognized. Three weeks ago the London Spectator contained a long article pointing out the similarities between the condition of Holland in 1790 and England in 1913. Mr. Van Loon says that in the seventeenth century, "after having been one of the leading Powers of Europe for more than a century, the Dutch Republic voluntarily retired from active life among the great nations. Her armies were disbanded. Her fleet was allowed to rot away in the harbors. Her generals and admirals were pensioned off, and sent home to tend their vegetable gardens. Their places were taken by diplomats, long-wigged and well provided with money. This money was to serve to buy peace. Peace at any cost, even at the cost of dishonor, was to be the new creed of the republic."

"The consequences of this policy," says the Spectator, "were precisely what might have been expected. Absolved, as they thought, from the duty of self-defense, the citizens grew for a while in prosperity and in nothing else. They added anxiously to their wealth, and despised with a whole heart the things of the mind. The absence of an army, so far from providing them with leisure for the pursuit of the arts, sank them in apathy. Falsely secure, they cared for nothing except a gross materialism. Their painters were bankrupt; their poets starved; and the citizens took their ease in sluggish carelessness."

"In other words, the Dutch Republic had proclaimed herself at peace in a warlike world. She had narrowed her ambitions down to ease and prosperity, and inevitably lost them both. After 1715 her fleet followed her army down the road which led to nothingness, and then extinction was but a matter of time. 'Unwilling,' says Mr. Van Loon, 'to assert her good right by the strength of her army and her fleet, the republic had no just cause to complain that rival nations had destroyed her prosperity. As a matter of fact, she committed suicide.'

"Unable to defend herself, she became the shuttlecock of her neighbors. She was denied the privilege of freedom or of a free policy. The worst humiliations were put upon her, and she could not resent them. The dread of England on the one hand, the fear of France upon the other, sent her into the very depths of shame and hypocrisy. She affected to be the friend of either, when her defenselessness should have told her that she was the puppet of both. When, at last, in 1781, England declared war against the Dutch Republic, the warlike nation grew rich at the expense of the unarmed. The British fleet, having command of the North Sea, had no difficulty in seizing the larger part of the Dutch merchantmen, and in destroying the commerce, which the republic was too peaceful to defend. The Dutch colonies, the source of Holland's revenue, were forced to surrender to England with all their wealth. And even though in 1783 England offered amiable terms of peace the troubles of Holland were not at an end. Suddenly, and without any declaration of war, Joseph II. attacked the forts at the mouth of the Scheldt. Having an army at his back and finding the republic utterly defenseless, he could make what demands he would, and was satisfied at last with the payment of nine million guilders, to pay which the republic was forced to pawn herself soul and body to France."

"Of all the bad bargains which peace had forced upon her this was the worst. Henceforth it was her fate to share the destinies for good or evil of France, for which mistake she paid, says Mr. Van Loon, 'with complete political annihilation, and with almost a century of stagnation—a stagnation which only during the last generation has given way to a revival of the old intellectual and commercial activity.' When France became Jacobin, Holland could not do otherwise than follow her example. When the Revolution was crushed by the iron hand of military authority Holland, the tranquil home of peace, was set to fight the battles of other men. Her final degradation cannot be better described than in Mr. Van Loon's businesslike terms: 'Before the re-

public got through with France she had paid 276,000,000 guilders in regular and 339,000,000 in extraordinary taxes. In plain English, the republic was robbed of its last cent. During these many years there was no trade, there was no commerce, there was no industry.'"

The last little remnants of Dutch trade were cleaned up by the British, and some 120,000,000 guilders were lost by Dutch merchants, who still had ships on the ocean or interests abroad. The Dutch colonies all fell into British hands, and not a penny of revenue came from Asia or America. The Hollanders had never been fond of life in the army. Their new masters did not inquire after their likes and dislikes, but put them into French uniform and sent them over the face of the globe to fight their wars for them as best they could. Before Napoleon got through with his campaigns whole regiments of Dutch soldiers had been reduced to two or three men. Meantime generations of young men were practically annihilated before peace came once more to the country. When it did come, in 1813, the country was bankrupt, the people were hopeless, and in the town of Amsterdam one-half of the population was kept alive by public charity. The fate which fell upon Holland was not unmerited. The country chose to disband its army for the same reasons which are put forth by the sentimentalists of to-day. Never was a clearer warning written upon the wall of history, a warning, which, in the arrogance of their intellectual 'superiority,' our sentimentalists are neglecting with a light heart."

#### A CLERICAL DEFENSE OF WAR.

With scholarly impartiality the Rev. John J. Ford, S.J., of St. Ignatius University, San Francisco, discusses in the Monitor of that city the question, "Is War Immoral?" After giving an interesting résumé of the progress of the peace movement from the year 1814, Father Ford comes down at last to the consideration of the crux of the whole matter, the question whether it is always wrong to go to war. With admirable directness and with no effort to evade the main issue in the discussion he says: "The peace conferences lay down as a principle that war is an unmixed evil, and the religion of the universe and the enthusiasm of nature proclaim with a loud voice that a just war, as a necessary remedy, is a good. Against these two opponents, divine religion and human heroism, epicurean humanitarianism or philanthropy, with all its mawkish dalliance, with all its effeminate whining, will surely have no hope of victory. And this cause alone would doom philanthropy to failure. She has started from a false assumption."

"Because we must always lament that there are offenders to be punished, it does not follow that to punish them is never necessary, or that their punishment is morally wrong; or because it is to be regretted that there are diseases that we must treat the physician and his drugs as a nuisance. War is a violent remedy for a violent disease, and as such may, when all other remedies prove or must prove ineffectual, be resorted to without sin. We, therefore, maintain that war declared by the sovereign authority of the state, for a just cause, and prosecuted with right intentions and in a fair manner, is not morally wrong."

"War is not forbidden by the law of Nature. Nor is war forbidden by the divine law. This all will readily grant to be true so far as concerns the Old Law, which not unfrequently presents us God Himself as even commanding it. Thus did He command a war of extermination against the Canaanites, a civil war against the Benjamites, a religious war against the Antiochians. But God certainly could not command a moral evil. It is also true so far as concerns the New Law."

"Our Lord commends the faith of a centurion who had soldiers under his command, says He had not found so great faith in Israel, and yet does not order him to throw away his arms or abandon the military service. Cornelius, a centurion of the band which is called Italian, is commended as 'a religious man, fearing God'; and the Apostle Paul praises Gideon, Baras, Samson and others 'who through faith subdued kingdoms, became valiant in war, put to flight the armies of foreigners.'"

"War, far from being the greatest of evils, is, if just, a good, and so great a good that every generous heart is inflamed with the ambition of such a danger if it be necessary, even though he does not fully understand the real cause of his transport. That cause is the sublime excellence of Christian charity shown in laying down one's life for God, for one's country, or for the poor and oppressed."

"Wars cost money, much money, we are told. True. But if they are necessary would you weigh gold in the balance with duty, justice, patriotism, heroism?"

"The true doctrine with regard to war is nothing but an application of the true doctrine with regard to penal right. War is penal right among nations, just as penal right is the war of society against crime."

"To bring it to pass that a permanent court of arbitration should have any power to perpetuate peace in the world three conditions would be required which modern civilization is utterly incapable of producing—good-will in the parties at variance, good laws and good faith in the judges. And even if these three conditions were by an impossibility found united together, they would not of themselves suffice. For there would be required lastly an efficacious means to make the hostile parties bow to the final sentence, and this is practically impossible."

#### OFFICERS AND MEN.

Discussing in Town Topics on "Military Discipline" "The Widow" has this to say concerning the relative positions of officers and enlisted men in our Army:

"One thing, in this reorganization of everything—riders on appropriation bills, and various political handling—seems to be entirely overlooked: soldiers are only men—whether officer or enlisted man. Men are children grown. Hearts are as tender in manhood as in childhood. An officer in the care of his men endears himself to them—to that portion who make good in the training, in the attaining of the soldier goal. To the officer his command is his 'family.' In times of peace when a Senator or Congressman or a politician finds himself without ammunition with which he can show his constituents what fine work he is doing at the front he hops on to the defenseless Army or Navy to use as a lever. The military side of the Government is always of interest to the public. Mr. Senator or Mr. Politician can find something always with which to catch the ear and the eye. He finds the 'fancy detail,' he finds the 'snob'—the man who respects the rules of prescribed discipline for the good of the Service. He sends the

'fancy detail' man back to his troop, or to his company. If there is no vacancy, if some other man has devoted a decade to the perfection of his command, and that man be eligible to some other work, what cares Mr. Politician that affection, devotion, esprit de corps are part of the troop commander's work? The 'fancy detail' man must be punished—'Manchued.' He gives him some other man's loved 'family' that the new law be obeyed. The soldier of ten years' making, the soldier of re-enlistments, to his credit and his pay, who has been accepted by government and commanders, has the heart taken out of him. He is not even consulted as to whom he has the confidence in, as to whom he fights for, and with, when war and battles come his way again. The sentiment in the military branch of life is as powerful for success as is the military discipline. Commanders endeavor themselves to the man who is fitted for the soldier profession. The man not fitted to be a soldier who follows, or the soldier who commands, is soon sifted to his own position—he is 'found' at West Point or in military academies, or is discharged from the ranks when his tests have failed. The discharged man, the man of the little time in the Army, becomes the bitter enemy, the man who complains of bad treatment. The real soldier, officer or man does not complain. He takes what comes to him."

"The taking away of the canteen—the soldiers' club—where beer interfered with the principles of the W.C.T.U., the good-will of whom some politician wanted—was an insult to the intelligence of every real soldier. The seven years' enlistment law was a mistake. Three years either does or does not make a soldier. Another enlistment at the end of three years carries more weight in every way than the enforced seven years. Another thing that has interfered in recruiting service, probably, is that foreign service seems doubtful. The American loves to travel. He may hate the Philippines in the end, but he wants them in the beginning. If Secretary Garrison could live at an Army post for a month and know the soldiers he would be very much entertained, surprised and gratified at the friendship, good feeling and genuine affection of every soldier for his commander, of every officer for his men. The case is rare indeed where love and affection does not exist. As for the betterment of conditions, there is very much that can be done."

#### RESULTS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., M.H.; former professor of law, U.S. Military Academy, West Point; president, Military Society, War of 1812, and Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati; lieutenant colonel, U.S. Army, retired.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for July 10, 1913, appeared an article by Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario, Canada, entitled, "Results of the War of 1812," in which he accepts the "proposition that the impressment of American seamen was an efficient cause of the War of 1812," but argues that it was futile and that the assertion of a claim of right on the part of Great Britain, as stated by Daniel Webster in 1842, "of impressing British subjects in time of war out of neutral merchant vessels and of deciding by her visiting officers who among the crews of such merchant vessels are British subjects," was in no way put an end to nor decided by that war."

It is a fact, however, that since that war no commander of a British warship has ever ventured to board an American merchant vessel for any such purpose."

Mr. Justice Riddell also quotes from Rear Admiral Mahan (Vol. IV., p. 431) a statement "that the United States came out with nothing better than the *status quo ante bellum*," as nothing was said in the Treaty of Ghent of Dec. 24, 1814, on the subject of impressment."

This statement as to results is, however, traversable. The Americans then went to war for certain principles now engrafted in the Law of Nations which, despite Mr. Justice Riddell, they never abandoned."

Congress on June 18, 1812, declared war "to exist," announcing that this appeal to arms by the American people, after unexampled forbearance, was made necessary by a continued series of hostile encroachments and aggressions on their rights, interests and territorial jurisdiction, and in defense of certain great principles of the Law of Nations which had been oppressively violated for a number of years to their great injury."

At that time the Regular Army of the United States consisted of a total of 6,686 officers and enlisted men, while the Regular United States Navy comprised an aggregate of 5,730 commissioned and warrant officers and enlisted men, of whom but 2,346 were assigned to cruising war vessels and the remainder to non-seagoing, useless gunboats for harbor defense and to navy yards and the Great Lakes, as against 113,600 seamen, exclusive of officers, in the British navy."

The Navy of the United States then had but sixteen seagoing vessels, of which three were fifth-rate 44-gun frigates, three 38-gun frigates, one 32-gun frigate and a 28-gun corvette on Lake Ontario, the remaining eight having been brigs and sloops of inferior rating."

Great Britain then had 462 line of battle ships, of which twenty-nine were, severally, from 98 to 120 guns, and 153 were 74-gun ships."

There were also 244 frigates, severally, from 20 to 49 guns, and 514 sloops, brigs and other regularly armed vessels in commission, making a total combatant force of 1,220 vessels, as against the fifteen vessels above mentioned which the United States could send to sea."

It was not necessary to insert in the Treaty of Ghent anything about impressment, and discussion of the subject in later years was purely academic."

The fact was patent—the Americans would no longer submit to it as practiced by the British, but would fight."

Already sundry successful combats on the high seas—as a corollary to earlier brilliant naval achievements in the Mediterranean against the Barbary powers—had electrified Europe, and the capture of two British squadrons by the American Navy, the first on Lake Erie and the second on Lake Champlain—there never having been any former disaster of the kind to the British navy in a thousand years—was patent evidence of the fact that the first flag of the American Navy, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, "Don't Tread On Me," meant something serious."

The battle of Lake Erie and capture by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Sept. 10, 1813, of the entire British squadron, and subsequent battle of the Thames under Major Gen. William Henry Harrison, in which Commodore Perry and the Navy, as later at New Orleans, gave potential assistance, restored to the United States all the great Northwest, where now upward of



7,000,000 people reside, and gave military control over Lakes Erie, Michigan, St. Clair, Huron and Superior. Commodore Thomas MacDonough's victory, Sept. 11, 1814, and capture of the British squadron, constrained Lieutenant General Prevost and his Duke of Wellington's veterans from Spain to fall back on Montreal, after unsuccessfully attempting to force the Saranac River in the battle of Plattsburgh on the same day.

At the present day, after upward of a century, the conditions existing when Congress was forced to declare war to exist against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies are apt to be lost sight of by writers assuming to write history.

There were then on record in the Department of State the cases of 6,257 seamen, citizens of the United States, who had been forcibly taken by British cruisers from American merchant vessels and were then serving under compulsion in the British navy.

As soon as these unfortunate men, who had been torn from their homes and friends, learned of the war, 2,548 of them who positively refused to fight against their country, despite threats of punishment, were, according to a British Admiralty report, sent to Mill prison and held as prisoners of war.

The greater portion, however, of these impressed American seamen were not granted the alternative of imprisonment, after war was declared to exist, but were forced to do duty by continuously rigorous and severe summary punishment, including whipping, which commanding officers of British armed vessels were authorized by that government summarily to inflict without trial.

In the victorious action on Oct. 25, 1812, of the frigate *United States*, 44, against H.B.M. frigate *Macedonian*, 49, seven impressed Americans were compelled to fight against the American flag and two were killed.

Between 1790 and 1811 the British government was forced to admit in hundreds of cases that the forcible impressments had been of native-born American citizens.

Prior to the War of the Rebellion the writer often visited Sailor's Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, N.Y., where were a number of old shipmasters or seamen, American born, who had been impressed in the British navy, and listened to their stories of hardship and privation.

The fact that Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, as quoted by Mr. Justice Riddell, expressly and emphatically reasserted in 1835 the right of the Crown to impress seamen is a matter of no consequence, such a right having been exercised as early as 1415 under Henry V., and even the Congress of the United States might, in its wisdom, in case of necessity, resort to such practice under the plenary constitutional authority "to raise and support armies" and "to provide and maintain a Navy," instead of by voluntary enlistment or draft.

Such statement is not disputed; but the manner and locality of exercising the right of impressment is a very different thing.

A regularly documented American merchant ship, sailing under its flag on a legitimate voyage, and not carrying contraband of war, nor seeking to break a lawful blockade of the port of a belligerent, is on the high seas under the exclusive jurisdiction of the nation to which it belongs, and offenses committed on shipboard on the high seas must be tried in the courts of the United States.

Great Britain undertook to authorize her executive officers to board such a ship, muster its crew, select whom they pleased, as so-called British subjects because they spoke English, and forcibly—and with pains and penalties compel them to British service, admitting at the same time, however, that if actual British subjects were in foreign territory they could not be forcibly impressed therefrom.

That Great Britain by express act of Parliament in 1871 abandoned the claim that an English-born subject could not without leave of the Crown absolve himself from his allegiance is of no material consequence in this behalf.

Before that act was passed the principle contended for by the United States, that no British navy officer could lawfully muster the crew of a regularly documented American vessel sailing on a legitimate voyage under the American flag, and forcibly take from its crew whomsoever he pleased, on pretense of being a British subject, had become engrafted in the law of nations.

Commander Wilkes's unlawful conduct in 1861, during the War of the Rebellion, in boarding the British merchant steamer *Trent* on the high seas and taking therefrom two acknowledged native-born American citizens, who on demand of the British government were properly restored to its jurisdiction, enunciated a principle for which the American people are ready to fight, as all nations know.

What the United States of America fought for in the War of 1812 have been attained and engrafted permanently in the law of nations, viz.:

1. That the independence and territorial sovereignty of the nation is inviolable.
2. That the national flag protects seamen on regularly documented American vessels against foreign impressment.
3. That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.
4. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag.
5. That blockades in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the belligerent and preclude a reasonable chance of entrance.

These are the results of the War of 1812; but there is another to which Mr. Justice Riddell has not referred, but equally important, and that is the lasting respect and esteem which that war inspired between the officers and sailors of the British and American navies, shared in by their land forces—a regard ever growing during a century of peace, and continually manifested when in port or at stations together, as in the recent Chinese war. Always fraternizing and going hand in hand, the two kindred services recognize closest kinship in language, constitutional principles of law—literature, customs and regulations of service—and now the two great English-speaking nations, thus united, conserve the peace of the world.

God grant that it may ever be so.

It has been decided by the British War Office that soldiers who proceed on pass or furlough to certain districts in England should receive pay for walking about in their uniform in such localities as the members of the recruiting staff may desire, and for using their best endeavors to get young men to join the colors. This is to be considered as bona-fide employment of the non-commissioned officers and men, who are to wear their most attractive regimental clothing, khaki being discarded for the time being.

#### ARMY BRANCH, Y.M.C.A., OF NEW YORK.

The Army Branch of the Y.M.C.A. of the city of New York in a statement to contributors reports that the past year has been one of the most successful in its history. A brief statement with regard to the different departments follows.

For the Fort Jay department, the total attendance at the Governors Island building has aggregated 29,435, against 25,500 for the previous year. Twenty-seven entertainments were given. An interesting class was held for the dozen applicants for bandmasters' positions stationed at Governors Island studying music in the city. The men organized their own class in harmony and composition. The religious work department had a specially interesting season. The garrison meetings have been well attended, and one of the best methods of influencing men has been taking them to the fine churches and missions in the city.

At Fort Wadsworth, where the garrison numbered but 230 men, sixteen entertainments and socials were held, with an attendance of 912. Class sessions in the gymnasium have been held, the libraries have been well used, and an excellent Bible class has been held, with a total attendance of 174. Special revival meetings have been held in co-operation with the St. James Methodist Church, located near the reservation.

At Fort Wood the number of men of the Signal Corps, with headquarters at Bedloe's Island, has been smaller than formerly. Five entertainments were held, including a Christmas entertainment. A series of Lenten meetings was held with good success, and the library has been well used.

At Fort Slocum on account of change in enlistment laws fewer have joined the Army, but the Y.M.C.A. has handled during the year 9,500 recruits, as well as the permanent garrison of 500 men. Stationery was furnished for 53,103 letters sent to homes scattered all through this land and many other countries. Twenty socials and entertainments were held, with an attendance of 3,542; sixty-five socials after Bible classes in addition to the above were attended by 2,254. The bowling alleys have been largely used, and an additional pool table has been presented by a friend. Social games such as checkers, chess, etc., numbered 6,390. There have been over 1,000 volumes added to the library, which numbers 2,600 books. There have been 113 garrison meetings, with a total attendance of 8,415; Bible classes were held with a total attendance of 1,937; 951 were enrolled in the Enlisted Men's Bible and Prayer League, and fifteen in the Total Abstinence League. The total attendance in Bible classes and religious meetings was 10,354.

Over 1,000 men last year were enrolled in the Soldiers' Bible and Prayer League and were presented with copies of the New Testament. The nucleus of an endowment fund, \$47, has been given and contributions toward this fund are solicited in order to put the work upon a more permanent basis. Bequests should be made to the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York for the use of the Army Branch.

George A. Sanford is secretary of the Army Branch, and headquarters are at 215 West Twenty-third street, New York city.

#### TEXAS CITY AND GALVESTON ROSTER.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 18, 1913.

The following is a list of nearly all the members of officers' families at Texas City and Galveston. The list is divided into two parts, each with names arranged alphabetically. The first part includes the names of those in Texas City and the second part those in Galveston; thus the city is not included in each address, but is at the head of the list. Excepting Chaplain Kennedy, each officer named is accompanied by his wife; we omit "and Mrs." to get addresses in one line for convenience in reference.

##### TEXAS CITY LIST.

Adams, Lt. J. T., 22d Inf., 2d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves., North.  
Bannister, Lt. Col. W. B., M.C., Harper Hotel.  
Baade, Lt. Paul W., 11th Inf., Southern Hotel.  
Boughton, Lt. R. M., 27th Inf., Bay St. and 3d Ave.  
Brady, Capt. J. T., M.C., 11th Ave., North, and 2d St.  
Brewer, Capt. R. A., 23d Inf., Harper Hotel.  
Brewster, Capt. H. A., 4th F.A., Harper Hotel.  
Brown, Lt. T. W., 27th Inf., 11th Ave., North.  
Brownee, Maj. C. Y., M.C., 6th Ave. and 7th St.  
Carrithers, Lt. I. W., 22d Inf., 2d St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves., North.  
Casteel, Capt. D. I. E., 6th Cav., and Miss Casteel, Sou. Hotel.  
Coates, Lt. Charles E., 27th Inf., 12th Ave. and 4th St.  
Cole, Lt. O. R., 27th Inf., 7th Ave. and 8th St.  
Cowley, Lt. A. D., 22d Inf., Southern Hotel.  
Crain, Capt. C. F., 27th Inf., and Miss Elizabeth, 5th Ave., North, and 2d St.  
Crea, Lt. H. B., 23d Inf., 3d St. and 7th Ave.  
Dillingham, Capt. A. L., 23d Inf., Harper Hotel.  
Drum, Capt. Hugh A., 23d Inf., city (address 23d Inf. Camp).  
Emery, Lt. A. R., 27th Inf., 6th Ave., North, and 4th St.  
Faulkner, Capt. William S., 23d Inf., Harper Hotel.  
Frank, Capt. C. E., M.C., city.  
Glover, Capt. Francis W., 6th Cav., Harper Hotel.  
Halstead, Capt. F., 22d Inf., Southern Hotel.  
Hanvey, Vetn. G. A., 6th Cav., 5th Ave., bet. 4th and 5th Sts.  
Hasson, Lt. John P., 6th Cav., 5th Ave. and 2d St.  
Hawkins, Capt. S. B., 27th Inf., 7th Ave., North, and 5th St.  
Herron, Capt. C. D., 23d Inf., 3d St. and 7th Ave.  
Kemper, Capt. J. D., 11th Inf., and Miss Mason, 7th Ave., bet. 7th and 8th Sts.  
Keyes, Lt. E. A., 6th Cav., Southern Hotel.  
Kennedy, Chap. J. C., 22d Inf., sister and child, 5th Ave. and 3d St.  
Lawson, Capt. Laurin, 4th F.A., Harper Hotel.  
Lott, Capt. A. G., 6th Cav., 5th Ave. and 2d St.  
Manchester, Lt. Paul R., 27th Inf., 11th Ave., North.  
Mann, Col. W. M., Gen. Staff, 3d Ave., North, near 2d St.  
Mars, Lt. James A., 6th Cav., 6th Ave.  
McCammon, Jr., Capt. W. W., 22d Inf., Southern Hotel.  
McNamey, Lt. Frank L., 6th Cav., Southern Hotel.  
Murphy, Capt. E. Y. D., 27th Inf., Bay St., bet. 4th & 5th Aves.  
Myers, Capt. Hu B., 6th Cav., Southern Hotel.  
O'Brien, Lt. Robert E., 27th Inf., 11th Ave., North.  
O'Connor, Col. Charles M., 6th Cav., 6th Ave. and 7th St.  
Patterson, Lieut. Robert E., 27th Inf., Harper Hotel.  
Phalen, Maj. J. M., M.C., Harper Hotel.  
Pruyn, Lt. J. McE., 27th Inf., 8th Ave., North, and 5th St.  
Reardon, Lt. John D., 11th Inf., 11th St., c/o Mrs. Coates.  
Ruffner, Maj. Ernest L., M.C., Southern Hotel.  
Rush, Dent. Surg. Herman S., D.O., Southern Hotel.  
Seigle, Capt. Thaddeus B., 27th Inf., Harper Hotel.  
Shont, Lt. M. T., 22d Inf., Southern Hotel.  
Simonds, Capt. G. S., 22d Inf., Southern Hotel.  
Steever, Lt. Edgar Z., 11th Inf., 10th Ave. and 4th St.  
Waterman, Maj. J. C., Q.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth, So. Hotel.

##### GALVESTON LIST.

Allison, Capt. J. B., 7th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Aloe, Capt. Alfred A., Q.M.C., Galvez Hotel.  
Ashburn, Lt. John C., 19th Inf., 3010 Ave. O.  
Baird, Lt. Fred H., 19th Inf., 2002 Ave. P.  
Bankhead, Lt. Charles C., 28th Inf., 4110 Ave. R.  
Bissell, Lt. Harry H., 19th Inf., Surf Hotel.  
Brown, Lt. C. H., C.E., address 5th Brigade Camp.  
Buchan, Capt. Fred E., 6th Cav., Tartt's Apartments.

Burt, Capt. W. H., 4th F.A., 1605 Tremont St.  
Carr, Capt. Irving J., 7th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Chaffield, Lt. Col. W. H., 27th Inf., 1201 Broadway.  
Chenoweth, Chap. J. P., 4th Inf., 1812 18th St.  
Clapham, Lt. John F., 19th Inf., 2002 Ave. P.  
Clark, Lt. Oral E., 7th Inf., 3301 Ave. R.  
Cornman, Col. Daniel, 7th Inf., 1902 Ave. K.  
Cralle, Capt. G. Maury, 11th Inf., Surf Hotel.  
Davidson, Capt. Fred L., 7th Inf., 32d St. and Boulevard.  
Dorey, Capt. Halstead, 4th Inf., Salt Cedars Cottage, 69th St. and Beach.  
Eames, Capt. Henry E., 28th Inf., 3024 Ave. R.  
Falls, Capt. M. M., 28th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Fleet, Lt. H. W., 19th Inf., 2412 33d St.  
Fleming, Chap. Robert R., 19th Inf., 2302 39th St.  
Foulois, Lt. Benjamin D., 7th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Fulmer, Lt. John J., 7th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Gasser, Capt. L. D., Q.M.C., 2327 Avenue K.  
Getty, Col. Robert N., 27th Inf., and Misses Getty, Ridge-way Hotel.  
Graham, Capt. James M., 19th Inf., 2214 33d St.  
Griffin, Capt. James L., 7th Inf., 1201 25th St.  
Griffith, Lieut. Charles T., 4th Inf., 1101 Tremont St.  
Hecox, Lieut. Floyd C., 7th Inf., 3301 Avenue R.  
Hughes, Capt. William N., Jr., 7th Inf., 1918 Avenue P.  
Hannay, Capt. J. R. R., 22d Inf., Ridgeway Hotel.  
Heintzleman, Capt. Stuart, 6th Cav., 1328 Broadway.  
Helms, Capt. Geo. W., 19th Inf., Salt Cedars Cottage, 69th St. and Beach.  
James, Lt. Stanley L., 28th Inf., 2102 Avenue M.  
Johnson, Lt. Col. F. O., 14th Cav., and Miss Anna Howard, 1318 Avenue I.  
Johnston, Lt. Col., William H., 26th Inf., and Miss Johnston, Surf Hotel.  
Koeper, Major C. E., M.C., 2426 Avenue I.  
Krauthoff, Lt. Col. C. E., Q.M.C., Galvez Hotel.  
La Motte, Capt. C. K., 19th Inf., Surf Hotel.  
Leisenring, Capt. Franklin S., 4th Inf., 1810 18th St.  
Lemly, Lt. Rowan P., 28th Inf., 1826 Avenue G.  
Lewis, Major Edward M., 19th Inf., and Miss Lewis, Ridge-way Hotel.  
Lutz, Capt. W. J., 28th Inf., address 5th Brigade Camp.  
Lynch, Capt. J. A., 28th Inf., 1101 Tremont St.  
Manly, Lt. F. W., 4th Inf., 1711 16th St.  
McClure, Lt. Charles W., 7th Inf., 1101 Tremont St.  
Murchison, Lt. William G., 19th Inf., 3718 Avenue P.  
Noble, Capt. W. H., Q.M.C., 1405 23d St.  
Nowlen, Capt. E. J., 28th Inf., 2930 Avenue N½.  
Noyes, Capt. Samuel W., 4th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Palmer, Lt. Resolve P., 22d Inf., Ridgeway Hotel.  
Pitts, Lt. Fred W., 19th Inf., 2002 Avenue P.  
Point, Capt. W. H., 28th Inf., Surf Hotel.  
Richardson, Lt. Ford, 19th Inf., 1902 Avenue K.  
Roberts, Lt. Col. H. L., 22d Inf., 2408 33d St.  
Sharon, Capt. George B., 4th Inf., 2410 30th St.  
Spark, Lt. L. C., 4th F.A., 1305 Tremont St.  
Stuart, Capt. George W., 7th Inf., 2228 Avenue M.  
Talbot, Lt. S. J., 28th Inf., Salt Cedars Cottage, 69th St. and Beach.  
Taussig, Lt. John O.K., 7th Inf., 1810 18th St.  
Taylor, Capt. James G., 7th Inf., 1417 Tremont St.  
Thorne, Capt. George E., 7th Inf., 1912 Avenue P.  
Thornell, Lt. John G., 4th Inf., 1711 16th St.  
Turner, Capt. G. Soudard, 7th Inf., 1605 33d St.  
Van Duyn, Capt. F. W., 4th Inf., No. 9 Fort Crockett.  
Weeks, Capt. C. W., 28th Inf., 3719 Avenue N.  
Whiting, Lt. G. W. C., 4th Inf., 1101 Tremont St.  
William, Capt. A. S., 19th Inf., 1514 Avenue I.  
Willis, Lt. John M., M.C., 1101 Tremont St.  
Furlow, Capt. James W., 7th Inf., Galvez Hotel.  
Elliott, Lt. C. W., 28th Inf., 2318 31st St.

There has been no general register of any kind published at Texas City and Galveston, and it is believed that the above list will be of much interest to the Army in general. It is certain that the list will be welcomed throughout the 2d Division.

#### NAVY ELEMENTARY PRACTICE.

The following is the standing of vessels in elementary practice, as shown by the records of the Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, made public Oct. 25, 1913:

Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Merit torpe- does.	Merit guns.	Merit for guns and first tor- pedo prac- tice com- bined.
1.	Whipple, 3-in. 6-pdr.	88	29,074	68,033
2.	Tripple	75	9,200	60,008
3.	Jouett	75	4,400	59,773
4.	Burrows	75	2,600	59,384
5.	Ammen	67	13,600	55,482
6.	Jarvis	68	8,400	55,145
7.	Paulding	67	54,965	54,965
8.	Fanning	67	7,600	54,188
9.	Patterson	67	7,200	54,102
10.	Roe	68	2,400	53,891
11.	Monaghan	58	10,000	47,647
12.	Hopkins, 3-in. 6-pdr.	63	16,968	47,409
13.	Beale	58	1,800	46,878
14.	Paul Jones, 3-in. 6-pdr.	53	26,712	44,687
15.	Jenkins	52	1,000	41,000
16.	Walke	50	3,200	39,906
17.	Truxtun, 3-in. 6-pdr.	40	89,196	39,727
18.	Perkins	42	20,600	37,384
19.	Terry	42	8,800	34,039
20.	Warrington	42	1,400	33,243
21.	Henley	33	15,600	29,247
22.	McCall	32	14,000	28,118
23.	Drayton	33	1,800	26,271
24.	Perry, 3-in. 6-pdr.	25	4,865	18,632
25.	Sterett	17	5,000	14,412
26.	Mayrant	17	3,000	13,980

#### A HAVERSACK REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is a haversack report that Secretary Garrison and Mr. Hay have united to support a one-year enlistment and a two-year reserve. If this proves to be a fact it should have the united support of every infantryman. With such a measure adopted one of the big revolutions in our military policy will have been accomplished, and at some future date the names of Garrison and Hay will stand high as men of far-seeing ability. This measure will put our Infantry where it should be as the first arm of the Service, not only in name, but in fact, providing the Infantry takes advantage of its opportunity.

Upon the passage of a measure such as the above the Infantry will be required to change its methods to suit the new conditions. The two or three hours a day of drill will give place to at least eight hours per day of field instruction when weather permits, and when weather does not permit to indoor instruction, which shall include many of the subjects now taught to officers. Lectures by officers on applied tactics, dealing with military subjects as they are to-day, and showing the steps that have rendered the changes in our tactics necessary. Our young soldiers are capable of taking in the required tactics, and the subject can be made interesting and the lesson driven home by using the battles of the Rebellion to illustrate and demonstrate.

The administrative side of the Army should be taught, and change in this should be reduced to a minimum, so that the reserve soldier in coming back to the colors would be familiar with the routine work of it. It is repeated the changes in administrative work should



only be made in case of absolute necessity. The amount of time devoted to absorbing this is almost always entirely out of proportion to the benefit derived.

To sum up, the Garrison-Hay one-year enlistment and two years reserve will make for a tremendous increase in the efficiency of the Infantry, Regular, National Guard and Reserve. It will force us to make efficient soldiers in a year. It will mark clearly those officers who can do it and those who cannot. It will take the reserve from a thing desired to a growing accomplished fact. We can easily get the recruits for a 200-man company if we have the nerve to go that high.

OLD FOGY OF NEARLY THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE.

#### MILITIA OBJECTIONS TO W.D. CIRCULAR 8.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,  
The Adjutant General's Office, State House,  
Boston, Oct. 24, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I cannot let your article in the issue of Oct. 18, entitled, "Killing the Militia Pay Bill," and the extract from the Salt Lake Tribune go without a passing comment, as your editor shows the same peculiar point of view to which the National Guard objects from the Secretary of War.

As everyone who has attempted to follow the history of the Militia Pay bill knows, the National Guard officers and men have repeatedly insisted that they should be permitted in time of war to be the first to leave the country after the Regulars, so that any question of their willingness in this connection is absurd.

There has never been any question but what the National Guard expected, and has been expecting ever since the passage of the "Dick bill," to conform to the actual organization of the Regular Army. The question which first arose was when the then Secretary of War wished to insert in one of the early pay bills a clause requiring National Guard enlisted men to serve longer than their original term of enlistment when Regulars were not required so to do. The present point of difference, as I understand it, is that the Secretary of War insists that the National Guard should have a reserve, when at present the Army has no reserve, since the reserve feature of the present law has proved a distinct failure.

Not only this, but Circular No. 8 is objected to not because the idea of a uniform organization is undesirable or is objected to by the National Guard, but for the reason that while in the Army there is perhaps one, and only one, complete division, in Texas, there are no complete commands for five other major generals, and while there are few, if any, complete brigades, and very few brigadier generals who ever commanded a brigade in the field, or in post for that matter, except for a very brief period, the Secretary expects the National Guard to perfect ideal organizations. The reason given by General Mills that it was "physically impossible" for the Army to do exactly what the Secretary requires the National Guard to do seems peculiar. What is meant by "physically impossible" is not understood. If it is the impossibility of getting Congress to act on the ideal schemes submitted to it, I might suggest that we have the same difficulty with the state Legislatures.

Moreover, when Congress enacts new legislation its application to the Army can be made by a stroke of the pen of the Secretary of War, while in the states, in many cases, it is necessary not only to wait for the meeting of the Legislature, but sometimes to alter the state Constitution itself. Moreover, it is frequently "physically impossible" to get the state Legislatures to act as desired.

Apparently the Secretary of War has recognized the hopelessness of organizing the Army in accordance with the desired standard, and has therefore turned his eyes to the National Guard with the hope of forcing it to conform to such a standard. The whole history of the trials and tribulations of the Pay bill emphatically indicate that, while it has been accepted in principle by two Secretaries of War, the Chief of Staff and by President Taft, the hitch has always been, not because the National Guardsmen objected to fighting or leaving the country in time of war, but because the Secretary or his advisers apparently have hunted up some new standard not yet attained by the Army to impose upon the Militia.

I believe the feeling of the delegates at Chicago was that we are perfectly willing to conform to the reasonable or unreasonable standards to which the U.S. Army itself conforms, but that as yet we should not be expected to set the standard of organization any more than we should be expected to set the standard of training for the Regular Army.

We are highly complimented by the belief of the Secretary of War that we are capable of so doing, but we are content, as we have been for many years, to pull our share behind the Army or at best alongside. We do not feel that we should be expected to act as leader.

It might be well to remember also that as state troops the National Guard for some years past has been called upon for work in connection with civil disorders fully as serious as much which we would be likely to encounter in Mexico, and that officers and men who have been trained for many months in such service as has been rendered, for instance, in West Virginia must have a pretty fair organization and a pretty fair system of discipline and training, or they could not accomplish the results actually obtained.

GARDNER W. PEARSON,  
The Adjutant General, Mass., Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY PRINTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In G.O. 40, War Department, dated Washington, Oct. 25, 1912, every trade except that of printer carries the pay and grade of at least sergeant, while the printer is only allowed the pay and grade of corporal. This pay is less than he would have received when paid extra duty pay prior to the organization of the Quartermaster Corps. No other trade in the Quartermaster Corps keeps a man closer confined to his duties than that of printer, as he has to be ever in readiness to print orders, forms or stationery for which there is immediate need. Demands are made upon the printer for band and souvenir programs, rosters, holiday menus and a variety of job printing (often in colors) that when properly printed calls for a taste and knowledge that can only come through a real love of the trade (or art) and years of experience.

To become a practical printer takes close application, years of experience, inherent taste and a real love of the art, and it does not seem possible that this discrimination against printers can be anything but an oversight in the order. Competent printers cannot be retained in

the Service under present conditions, and to place incompetent men in charge of printing machinery and material will only result in damage to government property and a large waste of paper and other material, besides an output of botchwork printed matter.

AN ARMY PRINTER.

#### RESERVES AND ENLISTMENT PERIOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the difficulties just now confronting the Secretary of War is the retarding effects on recruiting of the existing Army enlistment law requiring a seven-year enlistment period, which is believed to be too long. Then, too, the peculiarities of the law assimilating for certain purposes the Marine Corps enlistment and pay periods to those of the Army, have brought new difficulties for the Marine Corps because of that Army enlistment law.

Looking at the subject from a broad standpoint, the writer believes it best to have a uniform enlistment law for all three services, viz., the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It should be mentioned in this connection that consideration has been given to the fact that it undoubtedly takes many months longer to train a recruit bluejacket for effective service than it does a recruit soldier or a recruit marine.

My suggestion is that the period of enlistment in any of the branches of the Military Service of the country should be for a period of, say, five years, with one, two, three, four or five-year extension privilege for each Service, similar to that now in the Navy. Any time after two years' active service the bluejacket soldier, or marine, could be allowed, if he so desired, to make application to be furloughed without pay to the first reserve of the branch in which he enlisted, and return to civil life. Upon the expiration of the five-year enlistment period, two years or more of which, in the discretion of the man himself, would have been in active service, the man's name should be enrolled in the second reserve of his particular branch of the Service.

In time of war, in the discretion of the President, the first reserve, composed of men not yet discharged but furloughed on their own option to civil life, could be ordered into immediate active service, while the first call for Volunteers after the ordering in of the First Reserve should be made to those whose names appear on the roll of the Second Reserve. Of course, there are many things to take into consideration in a scheme like this, but if the necessary legislation were enacted to effect some such plan, provisions would be made regulating exactly the status of a man in the First or Second Reserve—and prescribing all the minor details.

Because of the shorter period of active service actually required, and because of the automatic feeding of the much needed reserve, I believe that such a five-year enlistment period would greatly stimulate recruiting, would provide a much larger number of trained men in civil life qualified for immediate service in time of war, and incidentally would develop among the people a more general and more sympathetic understanding of the military needs of the country.

RESERVE.

#### INJUSTICE TO NAVY OLD TIMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can not something be done to stay the dissatisfaction and disgust existing among the many, the great many "old timers" in the Navy who, through no fault of their own, are now being checked their extra pay for re-enlisting on account of their not being able to show citizenship papers?

Many, like the writer, have been brought up in this country—knowing none other, in fact. Coming here in infancy, and boyhood, all they know is of this country; their boyhood and manhood has been spent, and is being spent, in the best interests of the country to which their parents brought them, and of which they are part and parcel. Now, after serving that country faithfully, and giving the best days of their lives to her service, they are told that, because they cannot hunt up citizenship papers they cannot get the money they have been drawing for re-enlisting, but will be checked for all such monies paid since July 1.

The great majority of us re-enlisted because those amounts made a substantial increase in our pay, and enabled us to live in something approximating the style demanded in the twentieth century—in a small way, of course. The majority, like the writer, believed they were citizens—as they knew no other country—consequently, the loss of the money works hardship, and causes tears of bitterness to flow when one looks back and counts the years, now seemingly wasted. 'Twould not be so bad if one could, after making application for those precious papers get them, but—red tape again. After making application for same, one has to wait for a period of ninety days before final action is taken and you are notified to appear at some court with two witnesses to go through the final formality.

By the time the ninety days—or more—are up, you are at sea again, and you are just where you were at the beginning, nowhere, and with nothing in sight even after you have paid the clerk in the naturalization office four dollars to have your application registered.

Perhaps the authorities want to drive the "old timers" out of the Navy—if that is so they are going about it in a most businesslike method, and one which will surely be productive of the results to be attained. If one is not a citizen who has served faithfully in the armed forces of his country and given the best years of his life to it, then, in the name of the Great Eternal who is?

Surely something can be done at headquarters to straighten out this lamentable state of affairs and, if it is necessary for us to have that piece of paper to make of us citizens (something, by the way, which almost any Jew peddler can get) give us a chance to do so, by having a court sit in some navy yard, where it will be convenient, and where our continuous service certificate, together with the commendation of our commanding officer, would be all that would be necessary to arm us with this, so necessary a passport to increased pay for our long service.

As it stands at present, a man in the Atlantic Fleet has little or no show to be present when the court sits in the Federal Building in Brooklyn or elsewhere, as the writer knows to his chagrin and disgust.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

[In decision of July 28, 1913 (66 M.S. Comp. Dec., 392), it was held that when men had enlisted and re-enlisted as citizens of the United States, and had been

paid additional pay as such under G.O. No. 34, such payments made on the presumption of citizenship would not be disturbed, but that further payments for past, present or future services should not be made without sufficient evidence of their citizenship.—EDITOR.]

#### UNIFORM UNIFORMS.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 12, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A short time ago the writer was one of eight officers traveling on a train in the Philippines. So far as design was concerned the "uniforms" of these officers conformed to one pattern, still one could scarcely have referred to them as being "in uniform," for the reason that no two suits were of the same shade. Even a casual observer would have noticed individual officers who wore blouses of one shade, and breeches of another.

Efforts have been made in many cases to overcome this condition. "Uniforms" have been dyed; cloth has been obtained from the same sources; yet the only uniform results seem to have been disappointment in every case. "Uniforms" are returned by the "lavender" in all shades ranging from brown to green, with an occasional cream, and sometimes a near-white for further variety.

Is there no remedy for this condition? Cannot a dye be found which will make our "olive drab" cotton uniforms really olive drab, not only until laundered, but until worn out? If this cannot be done cannot the Q.M. Corps obtain a uniform olive drab cotton cloth that will stay uniform olive drab, and then issue the necessary orders to insure our Army being in uniform?

UNIFORM.

#### AN ENLISTED MAN'S SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We hope the public and the enlisted man are not becoming too impatient at the apparently unnecessary delay in creating a reserve well enough organized to insure that there would be fostered at all times a healthy spirit of competition and rivalry between it and the Regular Army. Why should the Militia be wheedled and coaxed? An enlisted man would not require to be coaxed. It is not Militia that the public wants but a reserve.

I would like to suggest that the gross delay in securing vital and economic military legislation could be obviated by inviting the co-operation of the enlisted man. We hear a great deal about discipline, but discipline is only an inferior word to express the meaning of co-operation. Each enlisted man is represented by Senators and a Congressman and they are in Congress to look out for the interests of each one of them no less so than if they were major generals.

At least two hours each month when practicable should be devoted by company commanders to instructing their men in their duties to the state or in other words patriotism. Can a man be patriotic who is disfranchised? A man cannot be a good fighter who is not a good citizen. The public has a right to expect at least good citizens from the Army.

ENLISTED.

#### SERVED THEM RIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This from Sunday's Chicago Tribune shows the treatment that all scoffers at the flag and uniform should receive, and is in accord with Army customs and best traditions, and is far better treatment for the upholding of the Army's good name than simply doing nothing—"taking the gaff."

"Three Industrial Workers of the World insulted one government soldier because he was wearing an Army uniform yesterday, it is said, and now, much battered and dismayed, they are awaiting jury trial on a charge of disorderly conduct. George Franklin, auditor of the Workers: James Scott, secretary, and J. S. Daniels, of 162 North Dearborn street, walked by Harry Fulmer, stationed in front of the recruiting office at 601 Madison street. 'Look at the bum!' one of the Workers said. 'I would be ashamed to wear that uniform.' When Franklin refused to retract the aspersions Fulmer knocked him down. When Daniels tried to help Franklin Fulmer knocked him down. Scott was next. Then Policeman David Dooley appeared."

#### TO ENCOURAGE HORSEMANSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Could not the following paragraph be added to the next edition of the Army Regulations, which might result in encouraging the gentle art of riding among our officers and help perhaps in bringing the day when all officers will know something of riding?

"A.R. 1297½.—Officers below the grade of major providing their own mounts, but not required to be mounted by law, will be entitled to forage for said mounts actually owned by them, but not exceeding two, and also proper stable accommodations to be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps. In changing station said officers will be entitled to transportation for said mounts in accordance with A.R. 1114. Nothing in this paragraph shall be so construed to entitle an officer to extra pay for said mounts, unless his status be changed to that of a mounted officer according to Par. 1295, A.R."

W. J. BUTTENBACH, 1st Lieut., C.A.C.

In connection with Germany's plans for participation in the 1916 Olympiad figures are issued showing the rapid growth of athletics and outdoor games in all parts of the Empire. The "Imperial Athletics League," which is making special efforts for 1916, reports that it has now 60,000 members, and that the membership of fifteen independent athletic associations accounts for an additional 20,000. Athletics gained entry into Germany only thirty years ago. The "German Swimming League" is of all organizations the most confident of success in 1916. The league has now 3,420 affiliated clubs, with 580,000 members. Of the games which come into question in connection with the Olympiad football has had the most rapid development, though for actual number of players it is exceeded by lawn tennis. In the "German Football Association" are now represented 1,936 clubs, with 161,000 members. Thirteen years ago, when the Football Association was founded, only sixty clubs could be got together. Several small towns which had no players five years ago have now three or four clubs.



## AVIATION NOTES.

Trials of a recent shipment of American water-flying machines of Curtiss make for the Imperial Russian navy were completed at Sebastopol on Oct. 8. The trials were successful, all the machines being accepted by the government within two weeks after their arrival. Curtiss flying boats and hydroaeroplanes now form the entire aerial equipment of the Russian naval aviation corps, some sixteen machines having been accepted during the past year, with others under course of construction in America, and arrangements about completed for the establishment of a branch factory in St. Petersburg. Among the machines accepted was one of the latest type of Curtiss flying boats. Glenn H. Curtiss made the first flights, carrying as passengers Count A. A. Muruzi, colonel of the Army Aviation Corps, and Lieutenant Stawowski, commanding Naval Aviation Corps. Lieut. Victor Utgoff was a passenger in the later trial flights, which were made by John D. Cooper, a Curtiss aviator. During his stay of three weeks Cooper instructed Lieut. B. N. Lutshanihoff, Lieut. N. L. Michylov, Lieut. I. I. Stacowski and Lieut. N. R. Veran. The Grand Duke Alexander Michael, who is at the head of the Aerial League, which controls the Army Aviation Corps of Russia, was an interested spectator at some of the flights.

The largest Curtiss aeroplane built for the U.S. Army aviators was shipped from Hammondsport, N.Y., last week. This machine has a spread of more than forty feet, and was equipped with a 100 h.p. Curtiss motor. It resembles the military tractor biplane now used by the government aviators in the Philippines. The wings are of the one-piece type, readily detachable by the removal of four bolts. The fuselage is of enclosed streamline form, with motor in metal housing. New details are the four-wheel chassis in which the fuselage is suspended by rubber springs, and the improved method of attaching the ailerons, which are secured at the outer ends by posts depending from the trailing edge of the upper surfaces.

In addition to the twenty-eight men killed in the wreck of the German dirigible L-2 three German aeroplane pilots perished on Oct. 17 when their machines became unmanageable. The dead pilots were Captain Haeseler, Lieutenant Koch and Sergeant Mante, all members of the German army aviation corps. Lieutenant Koch and Sergeant Mante fell near Wuertzburg. Both were killed instantly. Captain Haeseler and Lieutenant von Freyberg fell near Breslau into a tree, the former being pinned down by his machine. Before he could be rescued the gasoline tank exploded and the aviator was burned to death. Lieutenant von Freyberg escaped unhurt. Lieutenant Garner and Sapper Janrot, of the Epinal military aeroplane depot, were killed when their monoplane capsized at a height of 800 feet. At about the same time Corporal Aviator Dautroche, of the same depot, fell with his biplane into the river Moselle and was drowned.

Gen. Felix Diaz made a hurried flight from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the night of Oct. 27 to the American gunboat *Wheeling*, and was transferred late Oct. 28 to the battleship *Louisiana*, where he was received with the honors due his former rank in the Mexican army. The official information of the flight of General Diaz from Vera Cruz to the safety furnished by United States warships was contained in the following radiogram received by the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral Fletcher: "U.S.S. *Louisiana*, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 28, 1913. Secretary of the Navy, Washington: At half-past seven p.m. Monday American Consul reported Mexican General Diaz and two friends were in consulate and were given asylum. One a.m. Tuesday Diaz and two friends, with Williams, American, correspondent New York Herald, got on board *Wheeling*. All asked for protection. Will hold them awaiting instructions from Washington as to their disposition. (Signed) Fletcher." It is recalled that the friends of General Diaz attempted to induce him to remain at Havana upon his arrival there from Europe, and it is assumed that he will ask to be landed there or at some port of the United States. A cablegram was sent to Rear Admiral Fletcher Oct. 29 asking what General Diaz desires. The citizens of Vera Cruz are bitter against General Diaz for having placed himself in a ridiculous position. They accuse Consul Canada also of having allowed his friendship for General Diaz to interfere with his duty as a Consul. It is asserted that Consul Canada arranged for quarters for Diaz at the Hotel Aleman because the American Consulate is in the same building. General Diaz is generally condemned as a "bad Mexican" for having asked foreign protection against his own countrymen. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt Oct. 30 sent a dispatch to Rear Admiral Fletcher directing him to send General Diaz and his friends to meet the New York and Cuba Mail steamship after leaving her last Mexican port of call and to transfer them to the steamship at sea.

The United States has done a great work in the Philippines. The military establishments at Corregidor, extensive as they are, are secondary to the schools, water systems, public buildings, roads, bridges, markets, parks and other public improvement that have been constructed since the Philippines were relieved of the bondage of Spain's misrule. Americans have administered the affairs of the Philippine government with an integrity and efficiency of which they may well be proud. Moralizing on these undoubted facts the Cincinnati Times-Star says: "The ability of the Filipinos to carry on the work so auspiciously begun is a mooted question. They have received their first lessons in self-government and apparently have been fairly apt pupils. But there is a feeling among the better informed men who have come in contact with the Filipinos that our withdrawal from the islands at an early date would be a mistake. The resolution presented to President Wilson in answer to his recent message indicates a profound lack of gratitude to the United States for its efforts in the past and a manner of expression that does not augur well for the future. It is doubtful to us if men capable of saying at this time 'we have waited in patience, confident that, sooner or later, all errors and injustices would be redressed,' have sufficient discernment of public affairs capably to rule. 'Finally we believe happily the experiments of imperialism have come to an end, and that colonial exploitation has passed into history,' is another sentence with a false ring. There is no word of gratitude to the United States throughout the resolution. The com-

parative condition of the Philippines under Spanish rule is a thing apparently forgotten in the haste to secure control of the government of the islands. The tenor of the resolution is a distinct disappointment. It reads more like the argument of a clique desirous of power than an expression of Philippine citizenship. Perhaps the 'get-out-quick' program of Jones and Quezon represents but a faction desirous of applying their half-baked ideas of politics to the constructive work of the United States during the past fifteen years."

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, has approved not only the verdict of acquittal in the case of Pvt. Patrick Conway, Co. C, 5th U.S. Inf., who was tried by a G.C.M. on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, in violation of the 62d Article of War, but commends the conduct of Private Conway, who was only performing his duty as a good soldier. The specifications of the charge were that Private Conway made a violent assault upon one Joseph Anthony, a citizen, by shooting him with a rifle loaded with powder and bullet, with intent then and there feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought to kill and murder the said Joseph Anthony, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., between one and two a.m., Aug. 9, 1913. The accused pleaded not guilty and was found not guilty by the court, and was acquitted. General Barry, under date of Oct. 17, 1913, in G.C.M. 968, Eastern Dept., says: "The acquittal is approved. The evidence shows that the accused, while a sentinel on post and in the proper discharge of his duties, ordered two roistering civilians, who were passing through the reservation in the early hours of the morning, to stop the noise and obscenity in which they were indulging. They abused and threatened the sentinel and crowded upon him. The evidence shows that the sentinel used every possible means to quiet them and to get them to obey his proper orders. They, however, continued to threaten him and he found it necessary as a last resort to use force. When the sentinel struck one of them with the butt of his rifle and knocked him down, he picked up a rock and started as if to throw it at the sentinel. It was only at this stage that the sentinel fired upon him, disabling him. The department commander approves of the conduct of Private Conway as a sentinel and commends him for his faithful discharge of duty."

Speaking of the pending election in the city of New York Senator William E. Borah, of the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, said: "The political condition in New York city to-day would be interpreted by the whole world as being just as much a travesty on decent popular government as would the political conditions in Mexico. What grim humorists Huerta must be learning to regard us, as we dilate on the beauty and efficiency of our way of doing business, and our benevolent and kindly desire to have all countries imitate our example. I am not speaking of Mexico alone, but generally, when I say that as a government and as a nation we are without a foreign policy. I do not now refer particularly to the administration, but I refer to our attitude as a people. Our foreign policy is nebulous, hesitating, undefined. There was a time when the Monroe Doctrine had a definite meaning. As Monroe announced it, and as it was then thoroughly understood, it was a wise, useful and definite policy. But its modern additions, and, what is worse, its modern possibilities, leave us in doubt, and every Central American country in dread. We apparently have reached the point where we are going to say just what kind of government the different people of Central America shall have, so people can feel easy while another people are talking about establishing protectorates over them, or while there is talk of censoring their governmental ambitions. No one can doubt for a moment, who is familiar with the situation, that our standing with the other countries of this continent is greatly in peril."

The use of H.B.M.S. *Empress of India* as a target by the British navy emphasizes in the minds of the naval authorities the importance of setting aside one of our own old battleships for experimental firing. Excellent results were obtained from the experiments with the old *Texas* and the *San Marcos*. But the armor plate on the *San Marcos* does not compare with that on a modern battleship. It does not approach the *Empress of India's* strength, and before long there will be a demand that the American gunners have opportunity to prove the penetrating force of our guns against as strong a target as that which is used in the British navy. The *Empress of India* is a contemporary of our *Indiana* class. She carries eighteen-inch compound armor, while that of the *Indiana* is seventeen. A number of important problems, it is believed, could be solved by the use of one of the old battleships as a target, and it is thought that at a not far distant time the Secretary will select one of the old battleships to be so used.

It is understood that a limit of \$4,500,000 has been fixed upon for expenditures for dock construction. This amount has been determined upon by the Secretary of the Navy, it is stated, after a conference with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Probably the largest new project recommended by the Secretary will be an appropriation of approximately \$200,000 for the building of new construction ways at Norfolk. This, with some new cranes and machinery, will equip the Norfolk Yard to build a battleship. A good share of the appropriation for yards and docks will go to Pearl Harbor. It is known that the Secretary has practically decided to continue the work on the new dock at Pearl Harbor and this will require considerable additional funds. Pensacola is apt to receive recognition in a substantial way in the estimates of the Secretary.

President Wilson has approved the sentence of dismissal by court-martial in the case of Capt. Marion C. Raysor, 2d U.S. Cav. Captain Raysor was recently tried at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and convicted of charges involving drunkenness on duty and making false certificates with regard to the funds pertaining to his troop. Captain Raysor entered the military service as first lieutenant, 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1898, and was honorably mustered out in April, 1899. He accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, 44th U.S. Infantry Volunteers, Sept. 1, 1899, and was honor-

ably mustered out June 30, 1901. He accepted an appointment as first lieutenant, 5th U.S. Cavalry, Sept. 18, 1901, and was promoted to be captain in the 12th Cavalry in April, 1908. He was transferred to the 13th Cavalry in June, 1908, and to the 2d Cavalry in August, 1912.

A Cavalry officer writes: "I was rather pleased with the general tone of your editorial in the paper of the 25th instant the Tentative Drill Regulations, but among Cavalry officers I don't think there is any 'decided diversity of opinion on the subject.' I am sure that ninety per cent. of Cavalry officers are opposed to the new system because they believe that the fundamental principles are wrong. Colonel Gresham's excellent letter in the same issue expresses the opinion of the Cavalry. Personally and in brief my objections to the system are as follows: 1. Because the entire system is based on training for the charge in double rank with cold steel, a formation that will hardly be used once in a life time, and in adopting the double rank quickness and pliability are lost. 2. Because the column of platoons, which is adopted as the usual column of march, can not be used in this country and in the relegation of movements by fours to exceptional use elasticity, pliability and quickness are lost. 3. Because too much emphasis is laid on signals and leading, thus tending to destroy initiative and individuality. 4. Because the new drill demands a new organization, and I believe our present organization, if we had 100 men to the troop, is the best in existence. 5. Because I think any changes that are necessary can be made in our present drill regulations without adopting something that will inherently require a different organization."

In the trial of Otto Eecius and Maximilian Brandt, a former director and Berlin representative respectively of the Krupp concern, on the charge of bribing officials, now in progress at Berlin, Herr von Metzen, formerly the chief representative in Berlin of Krupp's, testified that his employers were aware of the nature of Maximilian Brandt's activities for several years. Von Metzen, who was formerly a captain in the German army, swore that upon taking his post in Berlin in 1909 he called the attention of the firm to the dangers of Brandt's subterranean work. Von Metzen protested against the retention of Brandt in Berlin in this capacity. Herr von Metzen's testimony, which was flatly contradictory of that given by various directors of Krupp's, was substantiated by letters produced by him.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at their annual meeting in St. Louis, Oct. 30, appointed Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, to advocate an Act of Congress providing for more chaplains in the Army and Navy. This step was taken as the result of communications from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, saying that more chaplains are needed, but that the adequate number can be got only by an act of Congress. It was announced that the increase in membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the last ten years had been 450,000, a larger percentage of increase than that of all other Methodist church bodies in the United States and Canada combined.

Oct. 29, 1913, F. D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, telegraphed to the commandant, navy yard, Boston, Mass., saying: "State Representative Giolin complains William Musgrave, quartermaster, actively opposing his election in violation civil service rules. Investigate at once and notify Musgrave that whether he is technically violating rules or not he must avoid slightest appearance partisan activity under penalty instant dismissal. Political activity in favor of any party on part of workmen in yard will not be tolerated. Report to Department at once."

The semi-official weekly military journal (*Militär-Wochenblatt*) of Berlin for Sept. 20 contains a review by Lieutenant Colonel le Juge, retired, of Gen. C. C. Andrews's article in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* on "Losses in Battle, Ancient and Modern." This article drew the conclusion that most of the accounts by Herodotus, Livy and Polybius of the number killed in ancient battle were from hearsay and greatly exaggerated. The German review is in a friendly spirit and confirms for the most part General Andrews's conclusions.

The National Council of Congregational Churches in convention at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29, passed a "peace resolution," which read, in part: "The Congregational Churches of the United States desire to place on record their disapproval of the present rivalry of Christian nations in creating colossal armies and navies, and to declare themselves the unflinching antagonists of all who by word or deed fan the flames of racial prejudices or disseminate the seeds of international ill will."

Supposing that his life, as he believed, was in danger, what would have been the fate of Gen. Felix Diaz of Mexico if, instead of finding protection on the U.S. gunboat *Wheeling*, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, his only refuge had been the battleship "Love" which Mr. Bryan was so busy launching a few days after taking the chair of Secretary of State?

The Army transport *Buford* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23, from Mexican ports Oct. 22, with Major Lewis, Med. Corps.; three Army nurses (female); guard of fourteen enlisted, 6th and 16th Infantry; refugees, 64 men, 18 women, 9 children, arrived at San Diego Oct. 20 and disembarked; refugees, 154 men, 59 women, 35 children; one man died en route.

We are informed by Capt. Brainerd Taylor, 99th Company of Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., that he was not seriously injured in the wreck of the troop train Oct. 17 at Buckatuna, Ala., as reported. Captain Taylor is now at Fort Morgan, Ala.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired Oct. 22, 1913, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Georgia Jan. 25, 1860. After being graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 11, 1881, he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 6th Cavalry, and up to 1887 served on the frontier at Forts Apache and Lowell, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N.M. During that period he was engaged in much scouting, and was engaged with Apaches as Chevelon's Fork July 17, 1882, and two officers of the 3d Cavalry, Lieut. George L. Converse and Lieut. George H. Morgan, were wounded. After serving as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College from July 8, 1887, to July 1, 1890, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Wingate, and took part in the Sioux campaign of 1890 and 1891 in Dakota and Nebraska. Among subsequent duties he was in the field in Wyoming during the Rustler troubles of 1892 and was aid to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr to Feb. 15, 1893, and was assistant instructor, department of law, at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School to March 31, 1894. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. March 13, 1894, and has been in charge of various construction. He was appointed major and A.Q.M. of U.S. Volunteers in 1898, and lieutenant colonel and Q.M. of U.S. Volunteers in 1899. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel and D.Q.M.G. in the Army March 31, 1906, and was promoted colonel in July, 1910. He returned from Manila in the summer of 1911, where he had been serving as chief quartermaster of the Philippines Division. He has been on duty in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. John T. Knight, Q.M. Corps, promoted colonel Oct. 23, 1913, by the retirement of Hodgson, was born in Virginia April 18, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, April 23, 1891, and was transferred to the 3d Cavalry April 27. He was appointed captain and Q.M. Oct. 14, 1896, and from Sept. 6, 1898, to May 1, 1901, served as major and Q.M. of Volunteers. He was promoted major and Q.M. in the Army Feb. 24, 1903, and lieutenant colonel and Deputy Q.M.G. April 21, 1910. He served with the General Staff from June 1, 1908, to April 29, 1910, and also at the Army War College. Colonel Knight's first service after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Thomas, Ariz., up to 1885. He then served at posts in Texas, and was professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Va., from Sept. 1, 1887, to Sept. 1, 1890. Among other duties he served at Forts Sam Houston and McIntosh, Texas, and Fort Reno, Okla., to December, 1894, and was next on duty with the Volunteer troops of Virginia to October, 1896. He served at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was quartermaster in charge of construction of the new post at Jefferson Barracks from June 1, 1897, to Aug. 5, 1898. He was at Montauk Point, N.Y., as division quartermaster on the staff of Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.V., and was chief quartermaster of Camp Wikoff until Sept. 6, 1898. He then went to Santiago, Cuba, as depot quartermaster, and later as chief quartermaster, Department of Santiago, to June, 1899. He sailed from San Francisco for Manila Sept. 5, 1899, and was assigned to duty as chief quartermaster, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, under Major Gen. H. W. Lawton, U.S.V. He served with General Lawton in the field until the latter's death, and was then assigned as chief quartermaster, Department of Northern Luzon, under the then Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.V. He was depot quartermaster at Manila from April 1, 1900, to Dec. 31 of the same year, and was at Hong Kong, China, inspecting transports during January and February, 1901. He sailed for the United States in March, 1901, and was taken sick and confined to the hospital at Washington Barracks. He was on sick leave from April, 1901, to June, 1902. Among subsequent duties he served at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, and with the General Staff. His last assignment to duty was as Superintendent of the Army Transport Service, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

Major William E. Horton, Q.M.C., U.S.A., promoted lieutenant colonel Oct. 23 upon retirement of Col. F. G. Hodgson, entered the military service in May, 1898, as adjutant of the 1st Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers. He was appointed captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers and served in the Cuban campaign on the staff of Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, who led the charge upon San Juan Hill, and had two of his staff killed and two wounded in the Santiago campaign, Captain Horton being the only officer of his staff in the fight unharmed. Captain Horton was recommended for brevet major and brevet lieutenant colonel for bravery in charge at San Juan Hill. He served in Georgia as adjutant general on the staff of General Oates, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, during the fall and winter of 1898, and as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., who commanded the 2d Army Corps, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., in the spring of 1899. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers in April, 1899, and had command of the U.S. Army transport Crook, running from New York to Cuba, from May until July, 1899. He served in the first Cavite campaign with General Schwan during August and September, 1899, and on the staff of Major General Lawton in the northern campaign against Aguinaldo in the fall of 1899, part of the time as acting chief quartermaster of Lawton's division. He served on the staffs of Generals Otis, MacArthur and Chaffee, when these officers commanded the Philippines Division, and also served on the staffs of Gen. S. S. Sumner and Gen. J. Franklin Bell as Chief Q.M. of a brigade of 11,000 troops in the campaign against General Malvar, who succeeded Aguinaldo as commander-in-chief of the Philippine insurrecto army. The President of France conferred upon him the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of Nichan el Anouar for recovering the body of Baron DuMarais, a French nobleman, who was killed by the Philippine insurgents in Northern Luzon. He was appointed captain and quartermaster, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and returned to the United States Nov. 30, 1902. He served as depot quartermaster at Baltimore, assistant to the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia, and as acting chief quartermaster, Department of Missouri, Omaha, Neb., from January, 1903, to February, 1904. In February, 1904, he was on the staff of Gen. H. C. Corbin, and went to the Philippine Islands with him in November, 1904, serving until February, 1906, when he returned to the United States as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Corbin until the latter retired in September, 1906. Major Horton was in Cuba from September, 1906, until April,

1907, on the staffs of Generals Funston, Bell, Wint and Barry. From May, 1907, to May, 1908, he served as constructing quartermaster of the Artillery District of New London; promoted to major Feb. 25, 1908; was assistant in the office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, from June, 1908, to October, 1912. Since Nov. 1, 1912, he has been stationed at Governors Island on the staff of Major General Barry as assistant to the department quartermaster, Eastern Department, and assistant to the division quartermaster, 1st Division. Before entering the Army Major Horton practiced law. He is a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C. He served a number of years in the National Guard of the District of Columbia as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, who was the commanding general at that time.

Capt. William M. Goodale, 19th U.S. Inf., was placed on the retired list Oct. 25, 1913, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Ohio Jan. 19, 1872, and served in the Philippine insurrection as a first lieutenant, 41st U.S. Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1899, to June 30, 1901. He accepted a second lieutenantcy in the 16th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant, 25th Infantry, Jan. 25, 1903. He was transferred to the 19th Infantry in July, 1903, and was detailed to the Signal Corps in September, 1907. He was promoted captain, 25th Infantry, July 12, 1911; was transferred to the 1st Infantry Oct. 14, 1911, and detailed as paymaster in March, 1912. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1903. His last post of duty was at Galveston, Texas.

Capt. Walter V. Cotchett, 4th U.S. Field Art., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on Oct. 23, 1913, was born in Michigan May 21, 1878. He served in the Philippine campaign as a sergeant and first sergeant in the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry from May, 1898, until April, 1899, and then as a second lieutenant in that regiment until August, 1899, when he became a first lieutenant in the 11th U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Artillery in 1901, was promoted first lieutenant in 1902, and captain in 1907. Captain Cotchett has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

Bttn. Norman McIntire, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list from Oct. 22, 1913, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 4, 1882, and was appointed a boatswain Feb. 6, 1911. He had a sea service of a little over a year since appointed, but had had nearly twelve years of previous service as an enlisted man.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Williams, of Washington, were to be married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, England, Oct. 31, 1913. The engagement of Miss Williams, who is the daughter of the late Charles Augustus Williams, of London, and General Crozier was announced on Oct. 27. Mr. William Williams, a brother of the bride-elect, formerly U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, arrived at Fishguard Oct. 27 aboard the Mauretania in order to attend the wedding, and will give his sister in marriage. There will be about twelve witnesses, including the Ambassador, Mrs. and Miss Page, Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Military Attaché, who will be best man; Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Paul Morton, who is with Miss Williams at Claridge's Hotel. General Crozier and his bride will go to America on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Nov. 5. They will make their home in Washington, D.C. Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, gave a dinner on Oct. 28 for General Crozier and Miss Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ennalls Hooper, of Cambridge, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Radcliffe Hooper, to Ensign Gordon Hutchins, U.S.N. The date of the wedding has not been definitely determined, owing to the fact that Mr. Hutchins is now en route for Mexico with the fleet, but will take place immediately upon his return.

The marriage of Miss Mary Manning, of New York city, to Col. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., took place Oct. 25, 1913, in the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander Manning, at Loudonville, near Albany, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edgar A. Enos, of Troy. The bride was attended by her young niece, Miss Edith Manning. The best man was Major Clarence C. Williams, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., of Boston.

A pretty home wedding was that of Lieut. Jesse A. Ladd, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Florence Estelle Von Kanel at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Von Kanel, Bowling Green, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1913. The large parlor, beautifully decorated in white chrysanthemums and smilax, formed a pretty setting for the wedding. The dining room and living room, where the bridal table and several small tables were arranged, were artistically decorated in smilax and pink roses. The bride was gowned in a dress of white silk crepe and Chantilly lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and valley lilies. Lieutenant Ladd wore his full dress military uniform, and at his side hung the sword which his grandfather, Capt. Joseph H. Jennings, carried during the Civil War. There was a pleasing program of wedding music, and Dr. E. E. Rogers, of the Presbyterian church, used the ring ceremony in uniting the happy couple. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests were served a four-course wedding dinner. The bride cut the wedding cake with the sword worn by the groom during the ceremony. At nine-thirty o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Ladd motored to Toledo, and from there went on a few days' wedding trip, the bride traveling in a dark blue suit of matelasse. The bride has been one of the most popular ladies in the younger social circles of Bowling Green. She is a graduate of the Bowling Green High School. Lieutenant Ladd is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ladd, of Bowling Green. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., and is now stationed at Honolulu with his regiment, and secured a leave that he might return to Honolulu with his bride.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Grady, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. William Hanson Gill, 21st U.S. Inf., at Portland, Ore., on Oct. 21, 1913. Miss Grady has recently been visiting her sister, Mrs. John B. Richardson, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Miss Dorothy Duncan Gatewood, daughter of Med. Insp. James Duncan Gatewood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gatewood, was married to Lieut. Earl North, U.S.A.,

at the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, 1913, the original arrangements for a large church wedding having been abandoned owing to the critical illness of Dr. Gatewood's mother, Mrs. Robert Gatewood, of Norfolk, Va. The Rev. Herbert Knox Smith officiated. Guests were limited to the immediate relatives. Dr. Gatewood left immediately after the ceremony for the bedside of his mother, while the bride and bridegroom took a train for New York on the way to West Point, where Lieutenant North recently was detailed to duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinhold Halm, of Hagerstown, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Frances King, to Ensign Calvin H. Cobb, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in November.

Announcement has been made by Rev. Sherman B. Moore and wife, of Warrensburg, Mo., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Elizabeth Moore, and Lieut. Carlos Brewer, 3d U.S. Field Art. The wedding will take place at the First Christian Church at Warrensburg, of which Rev. Moore is pastor, Christmas week. Miss Moore is widely known in St. Louis, where she spent several years of her girlhood when her father was pastor of the Compton Heights Christian Church. Lieutenant Brewer recently graduated from the Military Academy and is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lieutenant Brewer and his prospective bride expect to make San Antonio their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Clark, of Stockley Gardens, Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Wilson, to Paym. William W. Lamar, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. South Carolina. The wedding will occur in November.

Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Mae Muat Foster, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fred Foster, U.S.A., were married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 22, 1913. Rev. Ellsworth B. Collier, rector of St. Luke's, performed the ceremony. The wedding was not to have taken place until later this fall, but Dr. Foster has been ordered to leave for duty in Texas, so the date was changed. Lieut. Robert T. Snow, 21st U.S. Inf., was best man, and Miss Foster's only attendant was Miss Dorothy Eichenlaub. The bride was given away by her father. A suitable musical program was rendered, and a reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was gowned in Filipino silk over white messaline, a bride's veil, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Eichenlaub wore a blue brocaded crepe meteor gown and carried a bouquet of white roses. The church was decorated with white chrysanthemums and carnations, the aisle to the altar being roped off with festoons of ivy. The ushers were Lieuts. H. L. Taylor, 21st U.S. Inf., and Van Buren Wilkes, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Temporarily Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will make their home in the bachelor building.

An interesting military wedding in Spokane, Wash., Oct. 23, 1913, was that of Miss Mary Josephine Suing and Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Lawton, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Suing, 1225 Eleventh avenue. The presence at the nuptials of the officers of the 14th Infantry at Fort George Wright in full dress uniform lent added brilliance and color. An altar of white satin was erected in the drawing room for the bridal ceremony and was banked with palms and ferns, with a background of silk American flags. White roses covered the mantel, and tall brass vases filled with yellow chrysanthemums were placed on either side of the altar, with lighted candelabra on each end of the mantel. The Infantry colors, blue and gold, were carried out through all of the decorations. The bridal party descended the stairway, which was draped with American flags and greens, and passed down an aisle formed with white satin ribbon streamers. The ushers led the way, and were followed by little Master Edward Bloom, a nephew of the bride, who carried the ring in the heart of a lily. Next came the bridesmaids, followed by the matron of honor. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The Rev. Father Verhagen, of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, officiated, and Master Arthur Suing, brother of the bride, acted as the acolyte. The bride wore a gown of white duchess satin, made with a long court train and trimmed with princess and rose point lace. Her veil was full length and edged with princess lace and held in place with a circlet of lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Edward Bloom, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Suing, Miss Mildred Trimborn, Miss Anne Amundson, of Hartington, Neb., and Miss Mary Lee Gallagher, of Seattle. Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, 14th Inf., attended Lieutenant Hoisington as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. H. P. Perrine, jr., 14th U.S. Inf., Lieut. Cornel Berk, of Cologne, Germany; Hubert Suing, Charles Paschel, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Philip Paschel, of San Francisco. Only about thirty of the intimate friends and relatives of the young people attended the wedding ceremony, but more than 100 were present at the reception following. The bride's gifts to her maids were coral cameo rings and the bridegroom presented his attendants with coral cameo scarf pins. The young people were the recipients of numerous handsome gifts, among which was a chest of silver from the bridegroom's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington left for an extended wedding trip, and will later make their home at Fort Lawton.

Capt. William Lewis Reed, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katharine Elizabeth Hayden, daughter of Mrs. Leila W. Hayden, of Nome, Alaska, were married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Nome, Oct. 1, 1913.

Lieut. Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., stationed at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., is to be married on Nov. 5 to Miss Barbara Stevens, of Los Angeles, Cal., at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stevens.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Ritchie Orr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Orr, to Lieut. George Fairless Lull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was quietly solemnized at the home of the bride, 1323 South Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1913. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David S. Sherry, of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a blue traveling gown. After a wedding breakfast to members of the immediate family Dr. and Mrs. Lull left on an extended wedding trip. They will be at home after Dec. 1 at the Kenyon, Washington.

The marriage is announced of Miss Martha McClure, daughter of Mrs. R. D. McClure, of Mount Morris, Ill., to Lieut. (J.G.) Hugh Allen, U.S.N., retired, at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 22, 1913.

Miss Ruth Thomas Chamblin and 1st Lieut. Hugh B. Keen, 17th U.S. Inf., were quietly married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1913, in the parsonage of Mount Vernon Place Church, with relatives of the bride in at-



tendance. Rev. E. V. Regester officiated. The couple left for Fort McPherson, Ga., where the bridegroom is stationed.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Washburn Maynard, U.S.N., retired, died in a private hospital at Newton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1913. He had been ill a long time and went to the hospital for special treatment. Rear Admiral Maynard was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1844, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. He was promoted ensign in 1868, lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1884, commander in 1893, captain in 1900, and was retired on his own application after forty years' service, with the grade of rear admiral, Nov. 1, 1902. Among other duties he served in the Susquehanna, North Atlantic Station, and in the Franklin and Frolic, of the European Squadron, to 1869. He was subsequently in the Seminole, North Atlantic Station; on torpedo duty in the California, Saranac and Richmond, of the Pacific Fleet, to 1874, and was then assigned to special duty in connection with seal fisheries. He was in the monitor Wyandotte, North Atlantic Station; on duty in the Coast Survey Service, commanding the steamer Fathomer, to 1879. He was in the old Tennessee, of the North Atlantic Station; at the Torpedo Station; in the Brooklyn, on the North Atlantic and Asiatic Stations; on duty with Bureau of Ordnance to June, 1891, and was next placed in command of the Pinta to January, 1893. He served in the Bureau of Equipment, and was placed in command of the Nashville Aug. 19, 1897, and his vessel was the first to capture a Spanish prize, the Buena Ventura, a steamship, which he conveyed to Key West. Later the Nashville captured the Argostet, a Spanish merchantman which tried to reach Cuba. He also commanded the Nashville when it covered the torpedoboats that cut the cable at Cienfuegos. He was highly commended for his work. After the war he was attached to the Lighthouse Service until his retirement. His home was in Narragansett Pier, R.I.

The remains of Rear Admiral Maynard were buried at Newport, R.I., Oct. 27, with naval honors, services being held at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. H. L. Stevens, with Army and Navy officers attending. The Rev. William Safford Jones, of Channing Memorial Church, officiated. The naval escort consisted of two battalions of Infantry and one of Artillery, of apprentice seamen from the Training Station, with band and bugle squad, under Lieut. Joe R. Morrison. The bearers were Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Capt. Roger Welles, Capt. Volney O. Chase, Pay Dir. Livingston Hunt, Paymr. John W. Morse and P.A. Paymr. David G. Allen, U.S.N.

Capt. Harry McElderry, 13th Co., Phil. Scouts, died at Manila, P.I., Oct. 25, 1913, from wounds received during a fight between the Scouts and the Moros at Talipao Oct. 23. He was born in Minnesota May 25, 1867, and first joined the U.S. Army Oct. 20, 1886, serving as private, wagoner, corporal and sergeant in the 7th Cavalry to Oct. 28, 1891. He next served in the 21st U.S. Infantry as a private, and then in the 7th U.S. Cavalry as private, corporal and sergeant to Feb. 1, 1898. He served as private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of Troop A, 6th U.S. Cavalry, from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1902. He accepted the office of a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts July 2, 1902; was promoted first lieutenant in 1907 and captain in 1908.

Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th U.S. Cav., shot and killed himself at Columbus, N.M., Oct. 25, 1913. He was born in Massachusetts Nov. 19, 1868, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1891, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 7th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 9th Cavalry in July, 1897, and to the 10th Cavalry a month later. He was promoted first lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, Feb. 26, 1898. He was promoted captain, 12th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 13th Cavalry July 27, 1901. His first service after graduation was at Fort Riley, Kas., and in the field against Mexican revolutionists until July 26, 1893. He was subsequently on duty at Fort Hancock, Texas; Grant, Ariz., and Leavenworth, Kas. During the war with Spain he was on duty at Camp Thomas, Ga.; Tampa, Fla., and Montauk Point, L.I. Among other services he took part in the China Relief Expedition, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, being in command of the machine guns with the expedition, and he took part in the battles of Peit-Sank, Yang-Tsun and the two days' fight at Pekin. He also served in the Philippines. Captain Corcoran was on duty with his troop. He leaves a wife and two little daughters. Mrs. Corcoran was formerly Miss Lillie Hague, of El Paso, Texas, and was in the city with her sisters, the Misses Hague, with whom he had been stopping since her husband's death on border patrol duty. Captain Corcoran's remains were shipped to Arlington for interment. Capt. W. H. Clopton, 13th Cav., brother-in-law of Captain Corcoran, was also stationed at Columbus, N.M. Captain Corcoran's home was in Lynn, Mass., where his father and mother still live.

Paymr. Ulysses G. Ammen, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 27, 1913, after being treated for several months for tuberculosis of the brain. He was a son of the late Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N. He was born in Maryland Oct. 10, 1871, and was appointed in the Navy Oct. 1, 1897. He was retired on May 3, 1906, for disability incident to the Service, after three years and eight months sea duty and two years and three months shore duty.

Second Lieut. Andrew Maybank Jones, U.S.M.C., died Oct. 29, 1913, at the hospital in the navy yard, New York. He had been on service at the naval station on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, but became ill several weeks ago and was transferred to the New York Navy Yard. Bright's disease was the cause of death. He was born in Florida on Dec. 12, 1885, and was appointed to the Navy June 9, 1911.

Mr. Perry A. Powell, father of Mrs. Waldron, wife of Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th U.S. Inf., died at Huntington, W.Va., Oct. 3.

Rev. William D. Le Fevre, retired clergyman in the Reformed Church of the United States, died at the home of his son, Capt. John O. Le Fevre, 1st Del. N.G., Dover, Del., Oct. 25, 1913, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Besides Captain Le Fevre he is survived by his widow and the following children: Mrs. T. L. Crouse, Charles H. Le Fevre, esq., and Mrs. U. M. Diller, wife of Lieut. U. M. Diller, 3d U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Emma St. Lize Kell, wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Kell, U.S.A., died Oct. 24, 1913, in the George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Wilson Talbott Brown died recently in the South. Mrs. Brown was formerly the wife of Lieut. Britton

Davis, who resigned from the Army in 1886 and was the son of Gov. I. J. Davis, of Texas. Mrs. Brown was granted a divorce from Lieutenant Davis by the Texas courts at El Paso in October, 1906, and married Mr. Wilson Talbott Brown in New York city in January, 1912. "Heartsease," the beautiful home of the Brown family, became the property of the Oliver A. Browns.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Ernst have returned to Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. DeLoffre, U.S.A., are spending a fortnight at the Hotel Astor, New York city.

Col. W. Stephenson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has taken a house at 43 Cedar street, Chicago, Ill., for the winter.

A son, William Bingham, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1913.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th U.S. Field Art., Oct. 14, 1913, at St. Paul, Minn.

Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., The Adjutant General, and Mrs. Andrews have taken a home at 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Roberts Pettis, U.S.A., will be at home after Nov. 7 at the Pennington Apartments, 2108 Cherokee Parkway, Louisville, Ky.

Rear Admiral Willard N. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Brownson are in Washington for a short stay before going to Egypt to spend the winter.

Mrs. S. C. Ellis and her daughter, Mrs. L. P. Jones, have taken an apartment for the winter at the Wilmington, 1811 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st U.S. Cav., are the winter guests of Mrs. Schroeter's sister, Mrs. D. W. Shanks, 1718 S. Ervay street, Dallas, Texas.

After spending the entire summer in the North (New England and New York) Capt. O. W. Budd, U.S.A., retired, is just leaving for his home in San Antonio, Texas.

Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, U.S.A., recently retired, and Mrs. Hodgson have given up their apartment at the Connecticut, Washington, D.C., and gone to their home, Athens, Ga.

Mrs. Edward Gamble Young, who has been spending the summer at Fort Totten with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Cronkite, left on Oct. 20 to join her husband in Accomac, Va.

Mrs. A. A. De Loffre has left Washington, D.C., for San Antonio, Texas, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, the wife of Capt. William R. Taylor, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. J. J. McCracken and children are at Fredericksburg, visiting Lieutenant McCracken's father. Mrs. McCracken has as her house guest the wife and children of Lieut. F. W. Milner, U.S.N.

Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Norton, who, after closing their place at Osterville, Mass., passed a month with Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irwin in Boston, have opened their Washington house.

Mrs. John D. Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N., and daughter are sailing on Nov. 8 for Marseilles, France, where they will remain while the Vermont is in port, after which they will reside temporarily in Paris.

Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., retired, and the Misses Hall have given up their house, 117 Pine street, Portland, Me., and taken rooms at the Falmouth Hotel, in that city, where they will remain until the last of December, when they go to Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gwathmey Merritt have arrived in Washington, D.C., from their wedding trip, and will be "at home" at 1223 Fifteenth street. Mr. Merritt is a brother of Paymr. William Merritt, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, wife of Lieutenant Commander Craven, U.S.N.

Mrs. Stanley Fuger, wife of Capt. A. S. Fuger, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., is recovering from an operation for appendicitis at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. After a month's visit with her parents in Portland, Me., Mrs. Fuger will join Captain Fuger in Texas City, Texas.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California was entertained on Oct. 18 by Miss Elizabeth Pond at her home in Berkeley. This was the second assembly of the club since the summer vacation. A musical game afforded entertainment for the afternoon, after which Miss Pond rendered several selections on the piano. A cosy time was spent around the tea table.

Mrs. J. T. Haskell and sons wish to personally thank the Army and Masonic friends of the late Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, especially Gen. George Andrews, Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Major William H. Allaire and Col. Ezra B. Fuller, for being instrumental in having erected to the memory of General Haskell a beautiful tablet in the chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Among those who have been staying at Old Point Comfort, Va., during the past few weeks prior to the departure of the Atlantic Fleet were Mrs. Badger, wife of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger; Mrs. Boush, wife of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, and Miss Boush; Mrs. Roy Smith, wife of Capt. R. C. Smith; Mrs. Reed, wife of Comdr. Milton E. Reed, and Mrs. Van Auken, wife of Lieut. Wilbur R. Van Auken, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. David Du Bose Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, still lies very critically ill at the Phipps Clinic of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Except for the fact that he has steadily been growing weaker, there has been little change in his condition for the last week or ten days. Mrs. Gaillard has been with her husband since the beginning of his illness, and their son, Mr. D. P. Gaillard, arrived in Baltimore from Panama about two weeks ago.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., Nov. 5. The following application for membership will be acted upon: First Lieut. Clayton Barney Vogel, U.S.M.C. An original paper entitled, "Chasing the Blockaders," will be read by the author, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N. The appointment of Companions Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ellis Spear, U.S.V., chairman, Acting Master Francis P. B. Sands, late U.S.N., Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. Robert W. Kerr, U.S.V., and Dr. Andrew Stewart, hereditary, as the literary committee for the ensuing year is announced.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has returned to 1409 N. Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 22, 1913.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. James Kirk, U.S. Coast Art., at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 24, 1913.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Harold E. Miner, 5th U.S. Field Art., at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1913.

Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Harker welcomed a son at Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 24, 1913.

A daughter, Alice James, was born to the wife of Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th U.S. Inf., at Galveston, Texas, Oct. 20, 1913.

Mrs. Lucian Minor, wife of Lieutenant Minor, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Ohio, has been recently operated upon at a Boston hospital.

A son, William Paulding Grieves, was born to the wife of Lieut. Loren Chester Grieves, 24th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Oct. 28, 1913.

Mrs. Harry H. Rousseau has arrived in New York from Panama, and is staying at the Hotel Wolcott before going to visit relatives. She is accompanied by her young daughter.

Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Marquart, 2d U.S. Inf., Honolulu, H.T., are spending a three months' leave with Captain Marquart's mother and sister at the Willard, 35 Brunswick street, Newark, N.J.

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, wife of Captain Dalton, Q.M. Corps, on duty in Washington, left this week for a short visit with relatives and friends in Salem, Mass. Mrs. Dalton will return to Washington about Nov. 10.

Mr. Walter Scott Meriwether in the New York World of Sunday, Oct. 26, has an interesting article on the recent battle practice of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet. He witnessed the practice from on board the Utah.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton, who will shortly leave the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., are the recipients of many farewell dinners and luncheons planned in their honor.

Mrs. E. C. McCullough and little daughter, Louise, of Manila, P.I., who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Johnson, of Walter Reed Hospital, are leaving the middle of November for their home in the Far East.

Prince Albert of Monaco, who sailed for Europe from New York Oct. 29 on the France, gave a farewell luncheon Oct. 28 at the Ritz-Carlton. Among his guests were Rear Admiral Sigsbee and Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.

Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, wife of Commander Crosley, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 24, in honor of her house guests, Mrs. Carl Kuchler, of Trieste, Austria, and Miss Mary Barr, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer, after paying a visit to Commander Hetherington at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, have now motored to Washington, and are at Hotel Bancroft for a week, when they will go to Carvel Hall at Annapolis.

Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, wife of Captain Wood, U.S.N., who has been in the Newport Hospital in a critical condition, will recover, her physicians now say. Wireless messages relative to her condition have been sent to Captain Wood, on board the Nebraska, at Norfolk, daily.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 27, Mrs. Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S.A., of the American Embassy at Tokio, was the honored guest at tea given by Princess Oyama, wife of Field Marshal Prince Oyama, Chief Military Councillor to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The officers and ladies of the Washington Barracks, D.C., have sent out cards for a reception and dance Friday evening, Nov. 7, at 9:30, at the Officers' Club at the post, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Kuhn. Colonel Kuhn has recently taken up the duties of his new detail as commandant of the barracks.

A son, Ralston Viele Hyde, was born to Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hyde at Fort Flagler, Wash., Oct. 22, 1913. He is a great-grandnephew of the late Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, U.S.V., a cousin of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., and a cousin of Midsn. Ralph V. Hyde, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. Heistand, U.S.A., entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening last in Washington, D.C., in honor of their house guest, Miss Edyth Graham, of Sydney, Australia. Those asked to meet Miss Graham were Miss Flora Wilson, Miss Shearer, of Carlisle, Pa., and Major Devore, Captain McArthur and Captain Talbot, all of the Army.

Lieut. Lawrence McNair, U.S.N., was host at a dinner on board the U.S.S. New Jersey at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Oct. 22, when his guests included Lieut. Guy A. Mix, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mix, Lieut. David Le Breton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Le Breton, Miss Katharine Barrett, Miss Barbara Campbell, Lieut. James W. Lyon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lyon.

Two little plays, "The Snow Witch," a Russian folk-tale, and "The Foam Maiden," an Irish folk-tale, given by the children of Fort Lawton, Wash., Sept. 5, proved a great success. The plays were given by the children at the fort under the direction of Miss Grace Wilson for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, and a profit of \$25 was made.

Secretary of War Garrison and Mrs. Garrison and Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., arrived at Panama Oct. 28 and were received by Colonel Goethals, U.S.A. They inspected the canal workings at Panama. The party will remain a week, and during this time Secretary Garrison will consider plans for the permanent administration of the canal.

Surg. William Seaman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Seaman are at the Hotel Astor, New York, for a short visit before Surgeon Seaman joins the battleship Rhode Island in Hampton Roads, to leave for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Surgeon Seaman has been on a week's leave, and with Mrs. Seaman has been visiting friends and relations in Boston, Mass.

A farewell dinner was given Thursday at the Hermit Club, Cleveland, Ohio, for Capt. William F. Herringshaw, 13th U.S. Cav., who leaves Nov. 2 to rejoin his regiment at Columbus, N.M. The host was Mr. Sherman W. Scofield, late 1st Ohio Cavalry, and the guests, other than Captain Herringshaw, were Messrs. A. E. Merkel and J. O. Pickands, late 1st Ohio Cavalry; Col. Felix Rosenberg, Major Paul E. Werner, of Akron; Capt. R. B. Johns, jr., 5th Ohio Inf., and Messrs. Roger Enwright, C. A. Magruder and A. M. Morgan. Mrs. Herringshaw will not now return to her husband's station, being located for the winter at 1825 East Ninetieth street, Cleveland, to remain near her son, who is a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.



Brig. Gen. William A. Jones, U.S.A., retired, is registered at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Lieut. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mayo have arrived at Annapolis, Md., from their wedding trip.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson will sail shortly to spend the winter in Egypt.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Porter Kane, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Kane are staying at the New Willard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Preston B. Haines, U.S.N., and Mrs. Haines arrived at the Grafton, in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 23.

The former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman Newberry sailed for Egypt on Nov. 29, to be gone all winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Terry, C.A.C., announce the birth of a son, Thomas A., jr., at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Oct. 27, 1913.

Mrs. Simon Newcomb, widow of Professor Newcomb, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Whitney, in New Haven.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Denny have taken a residence on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

A son, Wallace Edward Brown, was born to the wife of Dr. James L. Brown, A.A. Dental Surgeon, U.S.N., at Guam, July 15, 1913.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Captain Fremont, U.S.N., sailed for Europe on Oct. 28, and expects to spend the winter in Italy.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Miner, 5th U.S. Field Art., announce the birth at West Point, N.Y., on Oct. 29, of a boy, Leigh Allison Miner.

Mrs. Percy, widow of Med. Dir. Henry Percy, U.S.N., has recently returned from Europe, and is at her apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C.

Ord. Sergt. J. F. Doyle and wife arrived in New York on board the S.S. Lusitania Oct. 31, 1913, en route to Sergeant Doyle's station, Fort Morgan, Ala.

Mrs. Louis Bacon, of Boston, is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. H. Southerland, at their N street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Jesse Grant, of San Diego, Cal., will shortly join her daughter, Mrs. Cronan, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

The Military Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Fonseca have leased the residence, 1916 Avenue of the Presidents, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. McNeely, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 28.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan, widow of General Sheridan, U.S.A., and the Misses Sheridan are at their Massachusetts avenue residence, Washington, D.C., for the season.

Mrs. Robert Wallach, wife of Capt. R. R. Wallach, 10th Cav., U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, at their summer home at Hamilton, Mass.

Major John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Russell have recently returned to their De Sales place residence, in Washington, D.C., after an absence of two years spent in Europe.

Mrs. John S. Magruder, mother of Ensign J. H. Magruder, U.S.N., and Miss Natalie Magruder are spending several weeks at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Katharine Robinson, wife and daughter of the late Commodore J. Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., are spending several weeks at Carter Hall, Warrenton, Va.

Bishop Robert Paddock, missionary bishop of eastern Oregon, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Albert Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., at her K street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick Pyne, U.S.N., is spending several weeks in Elizabeth, N.J., and expects to go to Washington, D.C., early in December, to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Tittoni, wife of Lieut. Renato Tittoni, U.S.M.C., has arrived in Washington, D.C., to be near her husband, who is a patient at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Twenty-third and E streets, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry Todd, widow of Professor Todd, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington, D.C., from Spring Lake, N.J., and Atlantic City, N.J., and will be at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, this winter.

The officers and ladies of the post of Washington Barracks, D.C., have sent out invitations for a dance at the Officers' Club on the evening of Friday, Nov. 7, at half-past nine o'clock, to meet Col. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn.

Mrs. Bainbridge Hoff, widow of Capt. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U.S.N., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoff, at their quarters at the Naval Academy.

Among the dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., before the Saturday night hop on Oct. 25 were Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNeely, Major George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langhorne, Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Hugh McLean Walker, wife of Lieutenant Commander Walker, U.S.N., retired, and children are visiting Mrs. Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dodge, at their R street home, in Washington, D.C. They will return to their home in Augusta, Ga., after Thanksgiving.

Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leutze have given up their residence on Q street, Washington, D.C., and leased one on Nineteenth street for the coming winter. Miss Marion Leutze, who spent the early fall at the Virginia Hot Springs, has recently joined her parents.

Mrs. Scales, wife of Comdr. Archibald H. Scales, U.S.N., entertained at an informal tea on board the U.S. receivingship Franklin at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 24, for her guest, Mrs. Ashton Potter, of California. Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Lieutenant Dillen, U.S.N., poured tea.

Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson, of Washington, D.C., have opened up their house on Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., where they will spend this winter, as they did last. Their daughter, Mrs. Carvell Hall, and the Misses Hall will spend the winter with them.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., retired, was knocked down at New York avenue and Thirteenth street, Washington, D.C., Oct. 30, by an automobile driven by James Proctor and perhaps seriously injured. Proctor put the General in his automobile and rushed him to Emergency Hospital. He received a deep cut over the

left eye, several small cuts about the head and a rough shakeup. From the hospital the General was taken by Proctor to the Gordon Hotel, where physicians were called in.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gheen will present their daughter, Miss Mary Gheen, to Washington society at a large reception at Rauscher's on Nov. 22. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Gheen have just returned to their New Hampshire avenue residence from a trip abroad.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Capps, Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, U.S.N., and Mrs. McBride, were among those on board the Baltic, of the White Star Line, which sailed from New York Oct. 30 on a pleasure trip for Liverpool. The officers may inspect several foreign navy yards before their return.

Mrs. William W. Rose, wife of Lieutenant Rose, C.A.C., U.S.A., who has been spending the month of October in Washington, D.C., with her mother, Mrs. Weaver, wife of Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., at their apartment at the Farragut, will go to Fortress Monroe, Va., on Nov. 1, to join Lieutenant Rose.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schouler, who have been spending some time in the Catskills, are at the Wolcott, New York city, for several days before returning to Annapolis. Others at the Wolcott are Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gorgas, Washington, D.C.; Col. William Paulding and Mrs. Paulding, Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Bessie C. Merriam, wife of Capt. Henry C. Merriam, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has won her legal battle in opposition to the divorce proceedings instituted last November by Captain Merriam. Superior Judge Graham, of San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 29 ruled that Captain Merriam was not entitled to a decree of divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. In denying the decree Judge Graham awarded Mrs. Merriam \$75 a month for her support. Mrs. Merriam was also awarded the custody of her ten-year-old daughter, Charlotte. Judge Graham's decision was announced when he filed with the clerk of the court the pleadings in the divorce action. On the submission tag accompanying the pleadings were the words, "Divorce denied." There was no written opinion and no statement by Judge Graham from the bench. In his chambers he announced that the decree had been denied to the Captain because the latter had not produced sufficient evidence to convince the Court that he should be granted a decree.

#### MRS. EATON ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U.S.N., at Plymouth, Mass., on Oct. 30, after the jury had spent nine hours in considering the evidence. She left later for her home at Assinippi, Mass. Her trial commenced Oct. 14. The Government sought to show that Mrs. Eaton poisoned her husband by placing arsenic in his beverages and his medicine and that she was jealous of his attention to other women. Mrs. Eaton's counsel contended that the Admiral's death was due to self-administered drugs, but did not attempt to show whether the alleged overdose was taken intentionally or by accident.

The witnesses before the close of the trial included a professional swimmer, the woman principal of a Brookline school, a judge, a physician, a violin teacher, a lieutenant commander of the U.S. Navy and a doctor eighty-four years of age, who is a prison convict at the State Farm at Bridgewater. All spoke of the drink and drug habits of Admiral Eaton.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond S. Keyes, U.S.N., at present stationed at Philadelphia as superintendent of shops, who was with Admiral (then Captain) Eaton on the battleship Massachusetts, in answer to the question as to whether he had noticed anything peculiar about Captain Eaton's condition said: "On a few occasions he seemed to me to be under the influence of some intoxicant. His speech was more or less thick and his walk more or less unsteady. On the night when we left the Azores, returning to the United States, Captain Eaton came on to the bridge and remained during my entire watch. His voice was thick, his gait unsteady, and he kept his hands on the bridge rail during the entire watch."

Lieutenant Commander Keyes was asked as to detecting the odor of liquor about Captain Eaton on the battleship. "On several occasions I did detect it," said he, "but on the specific occasion of which I have spoken, when we were leaving the Azores, I could not."

The testimony of Naval Constr. Holden C. Richardson, U.S.N., to which we briefly referred last week, was quite interesting. He said he was attached to the battleship in May, 1903, when the then Captain Eaton took command at the Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant Richardson was on the ship until July 20, 1904. "I was the junior watch officer," he said, "and noticed the peculiar condition of Captain Eaton shortly after we left Boston. He would go about with a stare, his eyes were fixed and his voice thick. He didn't stagger, but he had the appearance of a man under the influence of liquor or of some drug."

"At one time, I think on a cruise to the Azores, I was officer of the deck one night in the midwatch. I had control of the ship and was on the bridge. Shortly after I went on watch the Captain came on the bridge in his pajamas. There were four vessels, steaming in column—the Alabama, Kearsarge, Indiana and Massachusetts. We had to keep position 400 yards off the ship ahead, I think, the Alabama."

"I shortly noticed that the Captain was not himself. He attempted to give orders to keep the ship in her proper position. He took up his own position at the starboard after end of the bridge, and looked off toward the starboard quarter—not toward the ship ahead."

"Presently he asked for the position with reference to the ship ahead, and I told him. Then he asked the number of revolutions we were making, and I told him. He ordered the number of revolutions changed. Presently he ordered another change, and this occurred time after time. I found that if I carried out his orders we should be out of position and might put the ship in danger of collision from the other ships."

"When I found that this was the state of affairs I went to the captain's speaking tube on the mast, as if I were talking to the engine room, giving his orders. Really, however, I spoke only to the mast, as I had closed the tube. By giving the proper orders at the proper time I kept the ship in her position. The Captain remained on deck half an hour and then left."

"I recall another time when the Captain was so much under the influence of something that he staggered. I noticed it the more because he proceeded to 'hold mast,' which consists in bringing men who are accused of offenses against the rules to the 'mast,' which is really

a place on the quarterdeck. Here a court is held in a small way and the captain gives the sentences. On this afternoon two men were brought before Captain Eaton who were accused of being under the influence of liquor aboard ship. The circumstances of his sitting in judgment, in the condition in which he was in, on men accused of the same thing attracted my attention."

Mr. Morse tried to get the text of the night orders which Captain Eaton gave in Bar Harbor when the ship was in harbor there for temporary repairs, after running aground, but the witness could not remember the actual words, though he characterized the orders as "almost ridiculous," before the judge could say "That may be stricken out."

In the same way it was stricken out when Lieutenant Richardson alleged that the Captain shirked responsibility, leaving the conduct of the ship to the executive officer and the navigator.

"His eyes were fixed and his voice was thick," was the way Lieutenant Richardson described his condition, and he said again that the officers could detect no smell of liquor about him.

District Attorney Barker cross-examined the Lieutenant, suggesting that he and Captain Eaton didn't get along very well.

"On the contrary," responded Lieutenant Richardson sturdily, "we got along very nicely."

Dr. Jacob W. Brown, eighty-four years old, a physician who is serving his fourth term in State Prison for illegal practice and forgery, testified on Oct. 25 that he sold Admiral Eaton 4,600 tablets containing arsenic. District Attorney Barker on Oct. 27 cross-examined Mrs. Eaton for six hours, going over Mrs. Eaton's early history, inquiring into her beliefs and her many declarations that her husband used drugs and poisons, her often reiterated story of the death of their adopted baby and her attempts to have Admiral Eaton's mental condition examined.

The defense rested on Oct. 28, following the testimony of Dr. Arthur E. Austin, a Boston chemist, who declared that in his opinion Rear Admiral Eaton took between fifty and sixty-six grains of arsenic in one dose about noon on Wednesday, March 5. Mrs. Eaton was in Dorchester that day. The Rear Admiral died at dawn Saturday, March 8. Dr. Austin disagreed with Professor Whitney, the state's expert, who previously had testified that in his opinion Rear Admiral Eaton received the first dose of arsenic on Thursday, March 6, and several other small doses up to within a few hours of death. Professor Balch, another state expert, agreed with Professor Whitney. A total of 16.67 grains of arsenic was found in the Rear Admiral's body. Dr. Austin admitted that the conditions surrounding the Rear Admiral's illness were consistent with the theory that the poison had been administered in more than one dose, however.

The state's rebuttal was extremely short. The District Attorney among several others placed on the stand Dr. Thomas F. Carroll, of Norwood. Dr. Carroll contradicted the testimony of Dr. Fremont Smith, of Washington, which led to a theory that Rear Admiral Eaton really was insane, made so by alcoholism after a long standing case of a certain disease. Dr. Carroll said that if this had been so the Rear Admiral would have become insane within a few years after the recurrence of the symptoms of disease, last reported in 1880.

The Eaton jury began its deliberations shortly after 7:30 p.m. on Oct. 29. Chief Justice Aiken in his charge instructed the jury that it was possible for any one of four verdicts to be returned, viz.: Not guilty; not guilty by reason of insanity; guilty of murder in the first degree; guilty of murder in the second degree. He warned the jurors that they should consider carefully the misstatements of the witnesses, including Mrs. Eaton, and that they should consider her mental capacity. Judge Aiken said that the District Attorney was wholly within his rights in contending that Mrs. Eaton is of unsound mind, although the proceeding was somewhat unusual. District Attorney Barker urged a verdict in the first degree, but said that if the jury believed Mrs. Eaton guilty but irresponsible a verdict could be returned of not guilty by reason of insanity. William A. Morse, senior counsel for Mrs. Eaton, made a brilliant address lasting four hours. He said he did not know whether or not the Admiral committed suicide, but he could not endanger the defendant's life by guessing. "Murder has a motive," he said, "and the state has failed to prove a motive in this case. When the Admiral's life went out in that little home, burdened by mortgage, what did Mrs. Eaton gain? Her income was stopped forever when the Admiral died. Why should she cut off her only source of income when she had her aged mother and her two daughters to support?"

Capt. Frank H. Kalde, Inf., U.S.A., was ordered to sail from Manila on the transport Sherman Sept. 15 for San Francisco, Cal., and report his arrival in arrest to the Adjutant General of the Army.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., OCT. 30, 1913, WAR DEPT.  
Each of the following officers, C.A.C., is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect Feb. 15, 1914:

Capt. Arthur H. Bryant 23d to 108th Co.  
Capt. Samuel M. English 90th to 43d Co.  
First Lieut. Charles K. Wing, jr., 86th to 67th Co.  
First Lieut. Clair W. Baird, C.A.C., relieved command U.S. Army mine planter General Henry J. Hunt and from assignment to 90th Co., Feb. 15, 1914; assigned to 107th Co.  
First Lieut. Clarence T. Marsh, C.A.C., relieved duty on staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Subic Bay; assigned to 117th Co., Feb. 15, 1914.

Each of following officers, C.A.C., transferred as indicated after his name, Feb. 15, 1914, and will proceed to Manila, Jan. 5, 1914:

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter 1st to 23d Co.  
Capt. William P. Platt 67th to 90th Co.  
First Lieut. Ralph D. Bates 125th to 86th Co.  
First Lieut. William R. McCleary, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 48th Co. and placed on unassigned list, Feb. 15, 1914; to Manila, Jan. 5, 1914, for duty on staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Subic Bay.

First Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., assigned to 64th Co. upon his relief from duty at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and then will join company until time to proceed to Manila on transport from San Francisco, Jan. 5, 1914. Lieutenant Ellis is relieved assignment to 64th Co., Feb. 15, 1914, and will assume command of U.S. Army mine planter General Henry J. Hunt.

Capt. William E. Bettison, C.A.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Capt. Arthur D. S. Hyde, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 92d Co. and detailed as inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery Reserves, state of Washington.

Sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 2d Inf., extended one month.

Leave one month and twenty days, Nov. 15, 1913, to Vietn. George H. Koon, 10th Cav.

Leave two months, Nov. 1, 1913, to Capt. William R. Dear, M.C.



Leave from Nov. 1, 1913, to Feb. 19, 1914, to Major William B. Rochester, Q.M.C.  
The resignation of Major William B. Rochester, Q.M.C., accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 19, 1914.  
First Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 18th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.  
Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., attached to 7th Cav.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Oct. 30, 1913.

##### Quartermaster Corps.

Lieutenant colonel to be colonel: John T. Knight.  
Major to be lieutenant colonel: William E. Horton.

##### Field Artillery.

First lieutenant to be captain: Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art.

##### Corps of Engineers.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Raymond A. Wheeler and W. Morris Chubb.

##### Cavalry Arm.

First lieutenants to be captains: Rudolph E. Smyser, unassigned, and Joseph C. Righter, jr., 4th Cav.

##### Infantry Arm.

First lieutenant to be captain: Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf.  
Second lieutenant to be first lieutenant: John S. Sullivan, 18th Inf.

#### BULLETIN 33, OCT. 20, 1913, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin gives information with reference to a number of questions touching upon recent legislation and orders with respect to the Army Reserve and the terms and conditions of enlistment.

We make the following extracts from the bulletin the information in which is given in the form of questions and answers:

Query.—Can an enlisted man at any time during four years of his own volition give up his furlough and be transferred back to active service in the active Regular Army? Answer: No. Section 2 of the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, provides that after having made timely written application to that effect, the soldier has the right to remain in active service with his organization until the completion of his whole enlistment, as distinguished from being furloughed to the Reserve, subject only "to good conduct and physical fitness for duty." The privilege is therefore not subject to any other conditions.

In subparagraph (c) of paragraph 2, G.O. 11, War Dept., 1913, the Secretary of War has reserved to himself, as he may under the statute, the right to determine in each case whether or not a soldier who has just completed a seven-year term of enlistment shall be permitted to enlist in the Army Reserve. This reservation is, however, limited in its effect to soldiers over forty-five years of age; for in the next subparagraph of the same order, which is based upon the concluding clause of the proviso above mentioned, it is prescribed that—

"any person who may have been honorably discharged from the Regular Army with character reported at least good, and who has been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over forty-five years of age, may be enlisted in the Army Reserve for a term of three years."

Care must be taken in considering this section not to confuse re-enlistment with enlistment.

Query.—Can the men specified in the query in subparagraph (c), G.O. 11, War Dept., 1913, be assured of re-enlistment for seven years in the Regular Army regardless of whether or not they are married—it being assumed that their families are normal and neither their wives nor children nuisances? Answer: This is a question of War Department policy and not of law. At present paragraph 869, Army Regulations, 1910, applies.

Referring to paragraph 11, same order: Query.—Are soldiers furloughed after three years on their own request entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence to the place, or equal distance, of their enlistment? Answer: No.

Query.—If the soldier, recalled from furlough to the colors, is not found physically fit for service, does the Government reimburse him for actual cost of transportation and subsistence? Answer: It is assumed that, as the law is silent on this point, when Congress shall authorize the President to summon the Reserve for active service, provision will be made for reimbursement in cases of this kind.

While the matter is not entirely free from doubt, it is the consensus of opinion that the provision which limits to \$300 the amount of the "bounty" to be paid to the discharged soldier upon re-enlistment in pursuance of the terms of the section, is not to be construed as limiting to the same amount the "sum" to be paid to the reservist who upon reporting for duty pursuant to proper orders is found physically fit for service.

Query.—Does he receive back pay for the last two or for the whole five years that he actually served as a reservist? Answer: In section 2 of the Act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 591), it is provided that soldiers on furlough in the Reserve, who are summoned for active service, shall upon reporting for duty and being found physically fit for service—

"receive a sum equal to five dollars per month for each month during which they shall have belonged to the Reserve."

Query.—If, meanwhile, he has been recalled to active service, reverted to the grade of private with the active Army, or, the necessity having passed, re-furloughed to the Reserve, will he be discharged as a private or with that grade of sergeant to which he was actually entitled when first furloughed? Answer: As in other cases, the soldier should be discharged as of the grade actually occupied by him at the time of discharge.

Query.—In case an ex-sergeant of excellent character and record who had re-enlisted as a private in the Army Reserve was recalled to the colors, everything else being equal, would he, in his due turn, be given the preference to vacancies in non-commissioned officer grades as prescribed in the last sentence of paragraph 17 of this order? Answer: Par. 17, G.O. 11, War Dept., 1913, does not apply to the case of an ex-non-commissioned officer who re-enlists as a private in the Army Reserve. However, the reason underlying the rule laid down in the last sentence of said paragraph 17 would apply to some extent at least to cases like the one here presented, and no doubt would cause a similar course to be followed.

It is taken for granted that a man furloughed from any branch of the Service will, upon recall to the colors, be assigned to duty with some organization or unit of that branch of the Service in which his former or last active duty was had.

#### G.O. 20, OCT. 17, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

I. Major Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, having reported is assigned to duty as department signal officer, relieving Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav.

II. Notwithstanding the War Department instructions furnished to commanding officers of posts in this department from these headquarters, April 2, 1913, and the requirements of Par. 1200, Army Regulations, and of Par. IV, G.O. 14, War Dept., Feb. 19, 1913, restricting the use of telegrams, the orders and regulations upon the subject have not been sufficiently observed, and large numbers of telegrams are found which never should have been sent, or, if sent at all, should have been sent as night messages instead of as day messages, resulting in excessive cost to the Government and in many inquiries from the Treasury Department as to whether or not they are approved.

Commanding officers in this department will themselves observe and require that their subordinates observe the orders and regulations published upon the subject, and in addition that telegrams will not be sent when the time is ample for instructions to be sent by letter, and that night rates be employed in all except the most urgent cases.

Telegrams sent in violation of the instructions will be disapproved by the War Department and charged to the persons sending them. [Letter, The A.G.O., Oct. 9, 1913, 2021417-A.]

#### G.O. 28, OCT. 12, 1913, THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The undersigned having been appointed Chief of Engineers, hereby assumes command of the Corps of Engineers and charge of the Engineer Department.

Existing orders and regulations from this office will remain in force until rescinded or modified.

DAN C. KINGMAN, Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army.

#### SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOLS.

CIR. 9, OCT. 18, 1913, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

1. Cir. 11, Oct. 26, 1912, from this office, is rescinded.  
2. The instruction in flying at the Signal Corps Aviation Schools shall be under the control of an advisory board, to consist of the commandant and three military aviators on duty at the school.

3. Each instructor shall have direct charge of the student assigned to him until the student's removal by order of the commandant, or until such time as the student passes the military aviator's test, when he shall be considered a graduate of the course in flying at the school.

4. It shall be the duty of each instructor to watch carefully the flying of every student, no matter who the special instructor of that student may be, and the members of the board shall at times report to such instructor any violation of rules for safe flying that the student may be guilty of.

5. Upon reporting at a Signal Corps Aviation School for duty, each student shall be given as far as practicable his choice of type of aeroplane and will either be sent to one of the civilian schools for preliminary instruction or will be assigned to an instructor at the Signal Corps Aviation School for such training. In either case, he will be assigned an instructor for his advanced course in flying and such instructor will have entire control of method of instruction and time of flying.

6. After qualifying for the International Aeronautical Federation (F.A.I.) license, the student officer will continue to fly under the direct supervision of his instructor until such time as the instructor may recommend to the board that the student is ready to take his test for qualification as military aviator.

7. Upon the recommendation of the board, the officer will be given the test and upon the successful completion thereof the papers will be duly authenticated by the board and forwarded through military channels for the action of the Secretary of War.

8. When at any time an instructor shall report to the board that in his opinion a student is making unsatisfactory progress, or for other reasons has shown himself to be unfit for aeronautical duty, the board will make a careful investigation of the matter and will make such recommendations as to the disposition of the student as it shall deem proper.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,

Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

#### G.O. 50, OCT. 7, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

1. The annual tactical inspection of the mobile troops of this department will take place during the period from Oct. 10, 1913, to Oct. 30, 1913, while the troops are assembled for field training.

2. The department inspector will inspect all of the mobile troops except the Field Artillery. In the inspection of Infantry the department inspector will be assisted by Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf.

3. During the field exercises of this period (Oct. 10 to 30, 1913), all umpires will act as assistants to the inspectors, with a view of accomplishing the object of the inspections, which is to determine the preparedness of organizations for war service and the capacity of officers for the exercise, in the field, of command appropriate to their rank.

4. Major LeRoy S. Lyon (Field Art.), Inspector General's Department, has been designated by orders from the War Department to inspect the Field Artillery, and to render the report of his inspection through the department commander.

5. The department commander's inspection takes in all of the mobile troops. He will be assisted by the department inspector, and by such other officers as the department commander may designate. The report of the inspection will be prepared by the department inspector.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:  
ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### G.O. 51, OCT. 8, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

I. G.O. 10, headquarters Department of Hawaii, Oct. 9, 1912, is rescinded.

II. Par. 4 (a), G.O. 17, War Dept., c.s., governs theoretical and practical instructions in the various garrison schools. Written examinations in the regular course garrison school for officers will be held, beginning at 10 a.m., on the dates designated, viz: Field Service Regulations, Dec. 23, 1913; Administration, Jan. 30, 1914; Drill Regulations and Gunnery, March 5, 1914; Small-Arms Firing Manual, Field Artillery Materiel and Explosives and Infantry Drill Regulations (for Coast Artillery), March 30, 1914.

#### G.O. 52, OCT. 13, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

The Secretary of War has approved the following recommendation of the Cavalry Board:

"The Cavalry Board recommends that four demolition outfits to weigh not to exceed 150 lbs., each arranged for transportation by one pack animal, be supplied each Cavalry regiment on service. A greater weight cannot be carried at the rapid gait at which a Cavalry command is required to move. Four outfits are considered essential to permit of utilization of detachments on demolition duty." (Letter, The A.G.O., Sept. 27, 1913, 2014527-A.)

By command of Brigadier General Funston:  
ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### MEMO, 2, OCT. 10, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Gives instructions concerning umpires and their duties during the progressive field exercises, Hawaiian Department, Oct. 22-23, 1913.

Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf., is announced as chief umpire.

Capt. Edward K. Masse, acting judge advocate, is announced as assistant to the chief umpire.

Major E. V. Smith, 2d Inf., and Major M. J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., are detailed as senior umpires of the Blue and Red forces, respectively.

Assistant umpires will be detailed from day to day by the Red and Blue commanders on the request of the senior umpires.

General instructions for umpires are given in the order.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Major William R. Grove, Q.M.C., Kansas City, Mo., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the prescribed physical examination and riding test. (Oct. 17, C.D.)

Major William Elliott, Q.M.C., St. Louis, Mo., will report at once by letter to the C.O., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the purpose of taking the prescribed physical examination and riding test. (Oct. 17, C.D.)

Capt. Harry T. Matthews, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Warren, Fort Strong, Fort Revere and Fort Andrews, Mass., relieving Col. George B. Davis, Q.M.C. (Oct. 28, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Capt. John J. Ryan is relieved as assistant to Q.M., Fort Riley, and will report for duty as quartermaster and in addition will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Major Joseph T. Davidson.

Major Davidson upon expiration of his present leave will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville depot of the Q.M. Corps, relieving Capt. Howard R. Perry, temporarily in charge of that depot.

Captain Perry, thus relieved, will report to depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant.

Capt. John J. Ryan in addition to his other duties is temporarily assigned to duty in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, relieving Capt. George F. Hamilton.

Captain Hamilton, thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport about Dec. 5, 1913, for the Philippines for duty. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Pay Clerk Dudley M. Brown, Q.M.C., will proceed upon expiration of his present leave to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in the office of the department quartermaster. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave to Dec. 5, 1913, is granted Major Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M.C. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James Hallahan, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 232, War D., Oct. 4, 1913, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Otto O. Fleming, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Otto O. Fleming, Q.M.C., Fort Apache, Ariz., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on a transport, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William F. James, Q.M.C. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Mahringer, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 25, War D.)  
Q.M. Sergt. Robert C. Calhoun, Q.M.C., now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

Major David Baker, M.C., from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., upon the arrival at that post of Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., and will then proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Oct. 25, War D.)

Leave thirty days, about Oct. 26, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C. (Oct. 21, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, M.C., now on leave at Fort Bayard, N.M., will report in person to the C.O. of the General Hospital at that place for temporary duty. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave twenty days to Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 15, 1913, to Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 8, 1913, to Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 16, C.D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month, about Nov. 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale, D.S., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Oct. 20, C.D.)  
Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Matthews, Schofield Barracks, H.T., to Honolulu for duty at hospital. (Oct. 7, Hawaiian Dept.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Patrick J. Skelly, H.C., now on temporary duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harrison L. Stockwell, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson, H.C., who will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 1. (Oct. 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Goodwin, H.C., Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., will proceed to Fort Kamehameha, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 10, Hawaiian Dept.)

Sergt. 1st Class Adam C. Spencer, H.C., Fort Kamehameha, H.T., to Honolulu for duty. (Oct. 10, Hawaiian Dept.)

Sergt. Andrew Horn, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 28, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, CHIEF ENGINEER.

Capt. John N. Hodges, C.E., Huntington, W.Va., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., prior to Nov. 1, 1913, for physical examination. (Oct. 20, E.D.)

Capt. William A. Mitchell, C.E., Wheeling, W.Va., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report prior to Nov. 1, 1913, for the annual physical examination. (Oct. 20, E.D.)

Capt. Richard C. Moore, C.E., Chattanooga, Tenn., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the annual physical examination. (Oct. 20, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., will proceed about Nov. 17, 1913, to New York city for the purpose of instructing the Engineer officers of the Militia of New York, and return to proper station. (Oct. 24, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E., is extended one month. (Oct. 25, War D.)

Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., Mobile, Ala., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and report prior to Nov. 1, 1913, for the annual physical examination. (Oct. 20, E.D.)

First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., Ithaca, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., and report prior to Nov. 1, 1913, for the annual physical examination. (Oct. 20, E.D.)

Leave to and including Oct. 31, 1913, is granted Major Charles Keller, C.E. (Oct. 23, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 126, these headquarters, c.s., as directs Majors Robert S. Smith, Q.M.C., and George M. Hoffman, C.E., to proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the physical examination and riding test, is revoked. (Oct. 17, C.D.)

Major Herbert Deakins, C.E., Kansas City, Mo., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the prescribed physical examination and riding test. (Oct. 16, C.D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion: Capt. Edward N. Johnston, George R. Spalding, Elliott J. Dent, W. Goff Caples and Henry C. Jewett, 1st Lieut. James A. O'Connor, Lewis H. Watkins and Daniel L. Sultan, and 2d Lieut. Milo P. Fox. Before complying with so much of this order as directs him to proceed to New York city, each of the officers heretofore named will report in person to the C.O. of the post hereinafter designated after which his name appears for the prescribed test in horsemanship:

Washington Barracks: Captains Johnston, Caples, Jewett, 1st Lieutenants O'Connor, Watkins, and 2d Lieutenant Fox. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Captain Spalding. San Juan, P.R.: Captain Dent. U.S. Military Academy: Lieutenant Sultan. (Oct. 29, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 2, 1913.

Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 21, 1913.

Major Henry D. Todd, jr., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 2, 1913.

Major Thomas W. Winston promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 21, 1913.

Capt. William Forse promoted to major, rank Sept. 2, 1913.

First Lieut. Carr W. Waller promoted to captain, rank Sept. 2, 1913.

Colonel Hawthorne, Lieutenant Colonels Todd and Winston and Captain Waller will remain at their present stations and on their present duties.

Colonel Barrette upon the expiration of his present leave will comply with so much of Par. 13, S.O. 224, Sept. 25, 1913, as relates to him, as amended by Par. 38, S.O. 229, (Oct. 1, 1913, War D.)

Major Forse is assigned to duty at Fort McKinley, Maine, and will proceed to that station accordingly. (Oct. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., president of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may be required for examination for promotion. Lieutenant Edgerton before his examination will take the prescribed test in horsemanship. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The retirement of Col. Frank Baker, O.D., from active service on Oct. 29, 1913, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Colonel Baker will proceed to his home. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C., having completed the duty assigned to him in Par. 11, S.O. 230, Oct. 2, 1913, War D., will comply with Par. 14, S.O. 202, Aug. 29, 1913, War D. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Sergt. Frederick B. Thayer, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Detachment Telegraph Co. H, and Field Co. E, Signal Corps, Fort Shafter, H.T., will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., by marching, so as to arrive there not later than Oct. 18, for duty in connection with the annual tactical inspection and field exercises. (Oct. 14, Hawaiian Dept.)

Master Signal Electr. Allen J. Coughenour, now on duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps, Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Field Co. A, Signal Corps. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. John A. Murphy, Field Co. I, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Dec. 5, 1913, for duty with Field Co. L, Signal Corps. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Sick leave three months is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 2d Cav. (Oct. 27, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Sergt. Frank Gale, Troop M, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., Fort Riley,



Kas., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion. (Oct. 17, C.D.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Capt. Sherrard Coleman, commissary, 4th Cav., will proceed to Honolulu for the purpose of organizing Field Bakery No. 5 and of operating the bakery throughout the period of the field inspection of the mobile troops in this department, Oct. 10 to 31, 1913. (Oct. 3, Hawaiian Dept.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave one month, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 6th Cav. (Oct. 14, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Nov. 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. James A. Mara, 6th Cav. (Oct. 16, 2d Div.)

Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty. (Oct. 14, 2d Div.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

The name of 1st Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Oct. 26, 1913, and the name of 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, Cav., is removed therefrom, Oct. 25, 1913. (Oct. 25, War D.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

First Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn. (Oct. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav., is detailed for duty on general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill. (Oct. 24, War D.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Vetn. Alexander Plummer, 13th Cav., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Murray B. Rush, Cav., recently promoted from second lieutenant, 14th Cav., with rank from Sept. 5, 1913, is assigned to the 14th Cavalry. (Oct. 23, War D.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. Joseph Plasmeyer, jr., 15th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, the Army Service Schools, for duty. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Squadron Sergt. Major Otto Kuntke, 15th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, Cav., is relieved from the list of detached officers, Oct. 25, 1913. (Oct. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Nov. 10, 1913, is granted Capt. Albert N. McClure, Cav. (Oct. 25, War D.)

Leave ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, Cav. (Oct. 28, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Vetn. Andrew E. Donovan, 1st Field Art., now in San Francisco, Cal., on leave, will report at Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty until Nov. 5, 1913, when he will sail for his station in the Hawaiian Department. (Oct. 23, War D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. John N. Greeley, 4th Field Art., upon his relief from duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery. (Oct. 23, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., is extended one month. (Oct. 17, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective on or about Oct. 16, 1913, to Chaplain Francis P. Joyce, 4th Field Art. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Capt. Walter V. Cotchett, 4th Field Art., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Oct. 23, War D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Col. Edward A. Millar, 6th Field Art., is relieved from his present duty, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail on the transport to leave that place on or about Dec. 5, 1913, for Manila, P.I. Upon arrival at Manila Philippine Department, will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty with the 2d Field Artillery. (Oct. 24, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. A. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months, about Nov. 10, 1913, is granted Capt. Quinn Gray, C.A.C. (Oct. 20, E.D.)

Leave ten days, effective about Oct. 22, 1913, is granted Capt. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A.C. (Oct. 21, E.D.)

Leave one month and fourteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, effective about Oct. 27, 1913, is granted Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.C. (Oct. 21, E.D.)

Major Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C., is detailed as umpire for the Combined Field Exercises and Marches of the Coast Defenses of Mobile and Pensacola, to be held near Foley, Ala., Nov. 10 to 25, 1913, and will proceed so as to arrive at that place on or about Nov. 12, 1913. (Oct. 17, E.D.)

The 99th Co., C.A.C., will be relieved from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for Manila, P.I., on the transport sailing from San Francisco Nov. 1, 1913, for station. This company will take the full allowance of tentage and camp equipage for permanent camp. (Oct. 17, E.D.)

Leave one month and fourteen days to Capt. William F. Hase, C.A.C. (Oct. 24, War D.)

Master Gun. Charles P. Young, C.A.C., now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 28, War D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person on Dec. 29, 1913, to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school: Capt. Edward P. Nones, 1st Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, William W. Rose, William S. Dowd, John S. Williams, Henry W. T. Egin, Hugo E. Pitz, Olin H. Longino, Samuel H. McLeary, Walter P. Boatwright, John P. Smith, Harry R. Vaughan, Abney Payne, Edwin K. Smith, Harold L. Gardiner, Guy B. Laverason, Carl A. Lohr, Samuel H. Tilghman, Howard T. Clark, William R. Nichols, Paul H. Herman, Oscar C. Warner, Kelley B. Lemmon, William S. Fulton, Thomas O. Humphreys, Donald M. Ashbridge, Eli E. Bennett, Norton M. Beardslee, William C. Whitaker, Frederick L. Moutford, Philip S. Gage, Frederick Hanna, William C. Koenig, Harry W. Stephenson, Willis Shippam, Furman E. McCammon, Augustus Norton, Francis P. Hardaway, Clement C. Heth and Edward P. Noyes, jr.

Each of the officers who is not on the unassigned list is placed thereon, to take effect Dec. 29, 1913. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 5, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Brown, C.A.C. (Oct. 29, War D.)

The leave granted Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., retired, is further extended ten days. (Oct. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 195, Aug. 21, 1913, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, Cav., to the 2d Cavalry, to take effect Nov. 1, 1913, is amended so as to assign that officer to the 15th Cavalry, effective on the date specified. Upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him Lieutenant Butler will report in person to the C.O., 2d Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty pending the arrival of the 15th Cavalry. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGGLE.

###### COL. D. L. HOWELL, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf., is extended twenty-two days. (Oct. 23, War D.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Leave four months, under exceptional circumstances, on departure from station, about Oct. 5, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut.

Thomas J. Camp, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T. (Oct. 3, Hawaiian Dept.)

Having arrived in Honolulu, 2d Lieut. Douglass T. Greene, 2d Inf., will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 14, Hawaiian Dept.)

#### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sergt. James J. Gibney, Co. L, 3d Inf., now on duty with the Militia of Ohio, is transferred as sergeant to Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Oct. 28, War D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The leave granted Capt. Lawrence P. Butler, 4th Inf., is extended ten days. (Oct. 20, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. John H. Muncester, 4th Inf. (Oct. 16, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective about Nov. 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Hayes, 4th Inf. (Oct. 14, 2d Div.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Para. 2, 3 and 4, S.O. 202, these headquarters, Oct. 14, 1913, directing 1st Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., to proceed to Chateaugay Lake, N.Y.; Burke, N.Y., and Chasm Falls Station, N.Y., respectively, to continue work on the Progressive Military Map, are revoked. (Oct. 16, E.D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days to Capt. Robert E. Frith, 5th Inf. Upon the expiration of this leave Captain Frith will return to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further observation. (Oct. 23, War D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for the annual physical examination, and return to proper station. (Oct. 23, War D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave two months, effective about Dec. 1, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph D. Patch, 10th Inf. (Oct. 16, E.D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. William J. Connolly, 11th Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf. (transferred to the 11th Infantry, effective Nov. 1, 1913). (Oct. 25, War D.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Oct. 20, Western D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

Leave three months, about Nov. 10, with permission to visit Panama, to 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Rogers, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 20, Western D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Major George D. Moore, 18th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Feb. 1, 1914. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave one month, effective after Oct. 20, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 18th Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William G. Murchison, 19th Inf., is extended ten days. (Oct. 16, 2d Div.)

Capt. William M. Goodale, 19th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Oct. 25, War D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 22d Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Oct. 16, 2d Div.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave one month to Capt. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf. (Oct. 15, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 18, 1913, to Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf. (Oct. 13, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to Capt. William S. Faulkner, 23d Inf. (Oct. 17, 2d Div.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Martin Novak, 25th Inf., will report to the commanding general, 1st Hawaiian Brigade, for duty as brigade quartermaster during and prior to the field inspection of the brigade. (Oct. 2, Hawaiian Dept.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. George C. Lawraeson, unassigned, is assigned to the 26th Infantry, to take effect Nov. 1, 1913, and will then join his regiment. (Oct. 24, War D.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 27th Inf. (Oct. 15, 2d Div.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 29th Inf., is extended one month and ten days. (Oct. 18, E.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 206, these headquarters, Oct. 18, 1913, extending leave of 1st Lieut. Alfred Brandt, 29th Inf., is revoked. (Oct. 21, E.D.)

First Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 29th Inf., is relieved from duty with the Militia as inspector-instructor and will join his regiment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The following second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 30, 1913, are assigned to regiments indicated after their respective names:

##### Cavalry Arm.

Ray W. Barker, corporal, Q.M. Corps, to 10th Cav.

Henry Abbey, jr., corporal, Troop C, 11th Cav., to 10th Cav.

Earle H. Coyle, corporal, Co. B, 16th Inf., to 13th Cav.

Mack Garr, private, Co. I, 15th Inf., to 4th Cav.

Stanley C. Drake, corporal, Troop M, 13th Cav., to 9th Cav.

Maxwell Kirby, private, Co. B, 1st Batt'n Engrs., to 3d Cav.

Edmund P. Duval, sergeant, Troop G, 11th Cav., to 2d Cav.

Robert E. Carmody, corporal, Co. M, 7th Inf., to 9th Cav.

Each of the officers named, except Lieut. Earl H. Coyle, will report by letter to his regimental commander for assignment to station and troop, and will proceed not later than Dec. 1, 1913, to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Coyle will be assigned to Troop I, 13th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kas., and will proceed not later than Dec. 1, 1913, to join that station. (Oct. 29, War D.)

##### Infantry Arm.

The following second lieutenants of Infantry, recently appointed with rank from Aug. 30, 1913, are assigned to regiments indicated after their respective names:

Frank B. Jordan, corporal, Co. F, 3d Inf., to 27th Inf.

Alfred E. Sawkins, sergeant, Q.M. Corps, to 25th Inf.

Each of the officers named will proceed not later than Dec. 1, 1913, to join the station to which he may be assigned. (Oct. 29, War D.)

##### Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Ernst Sedlacek, recently appointed with rank from Aug. 30, 1913, from corporal, 3d Company, C.A.C., is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Nov. 1. He will not later than Dec. 1, 1913, join station to which assigned. (Oct. 29, War D.)

#### AEROPLANE INSTRUCTION.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, 21st Inf., and Joseph E. Carberry, 6th Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Hammondsport, N.Y., for a course in shop instruction at the works of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, until Dec. 1, 1913, when they will return to their proper station. (Oct. 28, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Each of the following officers is transferred as hereinafter indicated, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914

Major Beaumont B. Buck from 13th Infantry to 18th.

Capt. Alexander B. Cox from 8th Cavalry to 2d.

Capt. George A. Purington from 8th Cavalry to 2d.

Capt. Roger S. Fitch from 2d Cavalry to 8th.

Capt. Albert A. King from 8th Cavalry to 1st.

Capt. Pierce A. Murphy from 1st Cavalry to 8th.

First Lieut. William A. McCain from 8th Cavalry to 15th.

First Lieut. James H. Dickey from 15th Cavalry to 8th.

First Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins 2d Field Artillery to 3d.

First Lieut. William H. Shepherd 3d Field Artillery to 2d.

First Lieut. William F. Sharp from 2d Field Artillery to 4th.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan from 4th Field Artillery to 2d.

Second Lieut. Herbert H. White from 8th Cavalry to 1st.

Second Lieut. N. Butler Briscoe from 1st Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. William R. Henry from 8th Cavalry to 14th.

Second Lieut. Lindsey D. Beach from 14th Cavalry to 8th.

Second Lieut. Lucien H. Taliaferro from 2d Field Artillery to 6th.

Second Lieut. Curtis H. Nance 6th Field Artillery to 2d.

Each of the officers named who is transferred to a regiment serving in the Philippine Department will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place about Feb. 5, 1914, for Manila, and join his regiment. Each officer will be assigned to a troop or battery by his regimental commander.

Each officer named who is transferred to a regiment serving in the United States will proceed on or about Feb. 15, 1914, to join his regiment in this country. Each officer with the exception of Major Buck will be assigned to a troop or battery by his regimental commander. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 242, Oct. 16, 1913, War D., transferring 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., to the 1st Cavalry, is revoked. Lieutenant Barnard will remain on duty with the 5th Cavalry. (Oct. 27, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914:

Vetn. Ray J. Stancliff from the 8th Cavalry to the 15th Cavalry.

Vetn. Herbert S. Williams from the 15th Cavalry to the 8th Cavalry.

Veterinarian Stancliff will proceed about Feb. 15, 1914, to join his regiment in the United States.

Veterinarian Williams will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave about Feb. 5, 1914, for Manila and join his regiment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered to take effect Jan. 1, 1914:

Vetn. William C. Van Allstyne from the 7th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry.

Vetn. George H. Koon from the 10th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry.

Veterinarian Van Allstyne will proceed on or about Jan. 15, 1914, to join his regiment in the United States.

Veterinarian Koon will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail on the transport to leave that place about Jan. 5, 1914, for Manila to join his regiment. (Oct. 23, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Vernon G. Olmsted, 8th Inf. (transferred to the 23d Infantry, effective Nov. 1, 1913). (Oct. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Dorsey R. Rodney, 5th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1914. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave about Jan. 5, 1914, for Manila and join his regiment. (Oct. 27, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., Col. Charles Richard, M.C., Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., and Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C.; recorder, Capt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, C.A.C. (Oct. 25, War D.)

#### PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following officers will report in person at Central Department headquarters Oct. 24, 1913, for physical examination, and will then proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of taking the physical test: Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., Detroit, Mich.; Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Majors Robert S. Smith, Q.M.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., Cleveland, Ohio; David M. King, O.D., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; George M. Hoffman, C.E., Rock Island, Ill.; Harley B. Ferguson, C.E., Milwaukee, Wis., and Lewis H. Rand, C.E., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Oct. 16, C.D.)

#### PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers, stationed in Chicago, Ill., after physical examination at these headquarters Oct. 24, 1913, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of taking the physical test: Col. William Stephenson, M.C., Major Bee



## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 24, 1913.

Among those entertaining at dinner before the Fort Scott hop last Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Fulton. Saturday evening a number of the officers crossed the bay to an informal dance given by Miss Helen Nichols. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Rowell, Misses Elise Osborne, Dorothy and Philys Capwell, Philys Lovell, Lieutenants Regan, Johnson, White, Barrett, Rogers and Wood. Miss Margaret Knight gave a tennis tea Monday at Fort Mason. Mrs. Richardson entertained the Five Hundred Club at Fort Miley Tuesday, the prizes being won by Mrs. Rees and Mrs. Mitchell. Other members of the club are Mesdames Wisser, Johnson, Waldron, Ryther, Guyer, Geary, Atkins, Brooks, Bell, Morris, Monroe, Connolly and Lull.

Interest was divided Wednesday evening between the Presidio hop and the Portola ball at the Fairmont Hotel. Among the Army people who attended the latter were Gen. and Mrs. Murray, Col. and Mrs. Rees, Col. and Mrs. Frick, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Greer, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Misses Anne Peters, Sadie Murray, Dorothy Rees, Colonel Hain, Captain Breese, Lieutenants Cramer and Rieckhoff. Mrs. Morris is bridge hostess this afternoon, and Mrs. Harrison will entertain at luncheon to-morrow for Miss Callie Phillips.

Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker were dinner hosts last night for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody and Captain Platt. Mrs. Maxwell Murray has Miss Anne Peters as house guest during the Portola festival and Mrs. Murray entertained at bridge in her honor, inviting Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. H. C. Pratt, Mrs. Bromfield, Mrs. J. B. Murphy, Mrs. Mills, Miss Sadie Murray and Miss Fulton. Mrs. Murphy poured tea and Miss Fulton served sherbets. Capt. and Mrs. Lull have returned from a long leave and are again at home at Fort Scott. Miss Virginia Tobin came up from Palo Alto, where she is attending school, and remained for several days at Fort Scott with her father, Captain Tobin. As a result of recent orders Major and Mrs. Johnson will go to the Philippines, and Capt. and Mrs. Waldron and Lieutenant Thatcher to the Puget Sound District.

Lieutenant Peters, U.S.S. South Dakota, entertained last evening at a dinner dance aboard ship. The dinner table in the wardroom was decorated with American beauties. The place-cards were inscribed with the guests' names in gold, and in the left hand corner was a miniature picture of the South Dakota in gold, and each lady received a ship's ribbon. The ship's orchestra played during dinner, and later furnished music for dancing on the quarterdeck. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule, jr., Misses Alice Warner, Sallie Fox, Katharine MacAdam, Helen Nichols, Anne Peters, Frances Ramsey, Marie Whiting, Captain Plunkett, Lieutenant Commander Vincent, Lieutenant Commander Woods, Lieutenants Hayslett, Tipton, Bryant, Ensign Greene, Messrs. Chapin and Austin Tubbs and Dr. Law.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis has arrived at Fort Scott to take command of the coast defenses of San Francisco. Lieut. H. Conger Pratt, 1st Cav., left Tuesday for Yosemite Park, after a few days' visit with Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray at Fort Mason. Mrs. Murray will leave in the near future for the East, where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ord Preston, returning home just in time for the wedding of Miss Sadie Murray and Lieutenant Pratt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode and their little daughter, arrivals on the Sherman from Manila, are guests of Mrs. Minnigerode's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, in Alameda, for several weeks. Mrs. K. J. Hampton returned from the East Thursday, having cut short her visit on account of Major Hampton's orders to the Philippines. Major F. A. Grant, Q.M.C., and Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, from the Presidio of Monterey, are in the city in connection with the construction of Cavalry stables to be occupied when the 1st Cavalry goes there for station. Brig. Gen. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., retired, registered at department headquarters in the city last week from Washington, D.C. During his stay on the Pacific coast he will be at 2429 Channing Way, Berkeley.

Mrs. French Simpson, wife of Dr. Simpson, U.S.M.C., will leave shortly to join her husband in Seattle, his new station. Miss Edna Fay entertained informally at tea Thursday in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Kirby Crutenden, who is here on a visit with relatives while the U.S.S. Charleston is in the harbor. Among those who called were Mesdames J. H. Stoddard, T. E. Bailey, H. W. Bostwick, Harry Sullivan, Harold Moore, Miss Ruby Bond, Mrs. Raymond Russ, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Frederick MacWilliams and Mrs. Frederick Berry.

The Portola festival parade of all the Regular troops, sailors, marines and National Guard on Wednesday included more than a provisional regiment of Coast Artillery who marched in full dress, the 6th Regiment of Infantry, also in full dress, the 16th Infantry displaying the new Infantry field equipment, the Signal Corps, Hospital Corps, the officers and men from the three warships in the harbor, the U.S. Marines and the National Guard and Naval Reserves. The line of march was from the Ferry building up Market to Van Ness, out Van Ness to Lombard and up Lombard to the Presidio. After the parade the queen of the carnival was crowned in Union Square. The queen and her ladies in waiting occupied one reviewing stand, and in the other were Gen. Arthur Murray, Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, Rear Admiral Reynolds and his aid, Colonel Bell, Captain Breese and General Forbes. The 1st Cavalry took no part in the Wednesday parade, but acted as escort in the parade this morning, it being a historical, civic, industrial and fraternal parade. The festival will close Saturday with a ball at Dreamland Rink, which promises to be a most brilliant affair.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Oct. 29, 1913.

A meeting of the officers of the garrison was held at the club, Corbin Hall, Oct. 24, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry presiding, to consider the subject of garrison dances, concerts and formal hops during the winter season. A committee, with power to make arrangements for these social functions, was appointed, consisting of Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Major William E. Horton and Capt. Briant H. Wells.

The sessions of the Army Bandmasters' Student School were resumed on Oct. 13, under direction of Mr. Arthur Clappé, principal, auspices of the Institute of Medical Art. This school, which had great success last year, starts out with a complement of new students selected from forty-three candidates who applied for examination from posts throughout the Army, including Honolulu and Manila. From these ten were selected for final test the five new members of the school from these. Those admitted to the school are: Principal Musician James C. Eldridge, 12th Inf.; Sergt. Fred S. Jenkins, Engrs., Washington Barracks; Sergt. Hermann Webel, 6th band, C.A.C.; Sergt. Fred B. Rogers, 2d Field Art., and Corpl. James E. Simmons, 29th Inf. The quarters of the 29th Infantry band are being enlarged by the addition of a second story, which will greatly increase the comfort of the men. The addition will contain recreation and rehearsal rooms and is planned to extend it further, to enlarge the quarters of the Bandmasters' School.

Lieut. and Mrs. Albert G. Goodwin and family have arrived at Fort Jay and are quartered in the bachelor officers' building. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. Miller's brother, Lieut. Edgar S. Miller. Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, is the guest of Miss Polly Dodds. Major and Mrs. William J. Pardee and Miss Charlotte Pardee were guests last week of Col. and Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, previous to sailing for Europe, where they expect to spend a year. Miss Charlotte is to study at l'Ecole Dieu Donné, Paris.

Miss Pillow, of Butler, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. George H. Scott. Mrs. E. B. Smith gave a bridge party Oct. 17 for her guest, Mrs. Hamilton Rowan. Mrs. Stiles, since the death of her husband in September, is making her home with her sister, Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer, New York Arsenal. The Very Rev. William C. Hicks, dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Spokane, Wash., preached at the Chapel on Sunday, Oct. 19, and was entertained at dinner by Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton.

At the Wednesday evening concert and informal dance this

week a large company was present, including Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, U.S.N., and a party of officers and ladies from Fort Hamilton. The bachelor officers had an informal party afterward at their quarters. Mrs. S. C. Mills and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner gave dinner parties on Wednesday, and Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen gave a dinner, at which were present Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Woodward, Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Humphrey and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. The decorations of the table and drawing room were in yellow and black, suggestive of Halloween.

On Saturday, Nov. 1, the new barge office at the battery, which has been in construction for about two years, will be open for use and the Governors Island boats, which during that time have landed at the Stapleton ship of the municipal ferry, will return to the old landing place with the fine new building. The new landing dock on Governors Island will also be in use for the first time. This dock is on the north side of the island, midway between the old dock and the Castle, and is called in the official order the passenger wharf. All trips will be made to and from this new wharf, except the first three morning trips, 7, 7:30 and 8, from Governors Island, and the 7:15, 7:45 and 1 a.m. trips from the battery, which will be made from and to the old dock, now to be closed, the freight wharf. The old schedule of time is to be restored, and four night trips will be made from Governors Island to Fort Wood.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Oct. 28, 1913.

The wretched weather has seriously interfered with much of the outside work planned for this month, nevertheless the companies have made substantial progress in the loading of projectiles, machine-gun practice and small-arms firing. The Fort Andrews companies are the last to finish on the rifle range, and the results from all the companies show that while few qualified as marksmen a majority of the scores made were very creditable. The Special Course "A," over which the Artillery shoots, is so hard that many men who have had high qualifications in the Infantry and other branches have failed to qualify in the Coast Artillery. Among the officers who have so far qualified are Lieut. William C. Koenig, at Fort Banks, and Lieut. A. E. Rowland, of Fort Andrews, shooting with the 151st Company.

Under command of Capt. R. H. C. Kelton the 7th Company, from Fort Banks, did some good shooting Monday at Fort Warren in their Gatling gun practice. The targets were placed across the gut at Fort Standish, and different gun pointers shot the strings. The best shooting was done by the section with Corporal Ferguson as gun pointer, which made sixty-eight actual hits out of seventy-one shots and riddled the target in a small circumference. A large total percentage of hits was made. The training of the sections has been under the charge of Lieut. T. I. Steere. On Tuesday the 152d Company went down to Warren for their annual firing, and they will be followed by the other companies in the district.

Major Brady, post executive of Fort Banks, has completed his fifty-mile walk in good shape, although it has rained practically every day for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Welk, of the Philippines, were guests at dinner last week of Lieut. T. I. Steere. Mr. Welk is an electrical engineer and has been stationed at Iloilo. Miss Martens, of Boston, was the week-end guest of Miss Julia Steere, at Fort Banks. Mr. John A. Steere is back at Fort Banks with his brother, Lieut. T. I. Steere, after attending the initiation ceremonies of his fraternity, the Beta Theta Pi, at Brown University, Providence.

Mr. Robert Sherman, of Manila, who is taking a course of study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been the guest of Lieutenant Steere, a fellow charter member of the Manila High School.

Friday the Fort Andrews Auction Club was entertained at its bi-weekly session by Dr. McKnight and Lieutenant Roland in their bachelor apartments. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Perley at Fort Andrews had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Watson. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, of Fort Warren, had luncheon Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, of Fort Andrews. Major Ekwurzel, is back at Fort Andrews from Fort Ethan Allen, where he completed his ninety-mile test ride.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wheatley, of Montpelier, Vt., father and mother of Captain Wheatley, of Fort Andrews, spent several days last week with the post. Congratulations are being given a new captain at Fort Andrews, Capt. David McC. McKell, who has received his commission. He has been placed in command of the 153d Company.

Mrs. Joseph Scott McKell, mother of Captain McKell, has left with her grandchildren, Anne and David, for New Orleans, to spend the winter months. Miss Kate Hadley, of Swampscott, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon, at Fort Andrews. The Harbor loses the valued services of Mr. Claghorne, chairman of Y.M.C.A. work among the soldiers, but welcomes Mr. Mosher to the position, one who has been at Fort Andrews, where his many entertainments were much appreciated. He has started the winter season of moving pictures and the post exchange buildings have held their usual full crowds. Mr. Claghorne will henceforth devote his energies to Y.M.C.A. work in Boston.

Mrs. Brady and Mrs. Shaw, of Fort Banks, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Koenig, at Fort Warren, Friday. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig entertained at dinner for Colonel Hawthorne, coast defense commander, and Captain Ralston, his adjutant. Miss Mortimer, of Winthrop Center, spent the week-end at Fort Warren as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig.

Captain Wiggin, who has been spending an extensive leave abroad, is back at Fort Warren and has assumed command of the 9th Company. Captain Wiggin spent some time in Paris and visited other countries. While abroad the 9th Company was under command of Lieutenant Steere, and later of Lieutenant Barrett.

Many people in the Harbor are planning to attend the Army-Navy game, and it is expected that Boston Harbor will send a large quota to New York to cheer for the Army.

The Fort Banks football team, with a majority of its best players in a crippled condition, lost a 13 to 6 game Saturday to the Millstream Athletic Club. The game was played in a sea of mud and was featured by the good playing of Artie for the soldiers, who made long runs, one of them for a touchdown. The Banks team has been particularly unfortunate this year, as many of the strongest players are out with injuries. The latest victim is Sergeant McIntyre, who sustained a broken collar-bone in practice.

A football field has been laid out on the new parade ground at Fort Andrews, under the direction of Lieut. R. N. Perley, athletic officer. Fort Andrews on Sunday downed the Millstream Athletic Club by one touchdown, and in practice games played a scoreless tie with Fort Banks and was defeated by Fort Strong. So far Fort Strong has the best record of the Harbor teams, which have not met as yet in any of the regularly scheduled games.

Fort Strong, Mass., Oct. 28, 1913.

Mrs. Jordan and daughter have just returned from a trip to New York. Miss Jordan will be one of this winter's debutantes. Capt. and Mrs. Miller gave an enjoyable bridge party on Thursday evening. A dainty supper was served. The guests were Major Hall, Captain Hasbrouck, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Latham, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, Lieut. and Mrs. Stark, Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Lieutenant Krupp. Prizes were won by Mrs. Sloan and Captain Hasbrouck.

The Evening Bridge Club has been reorganized for the winter. The club will be entertained first by Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton. Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Jordan Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell have had as their house guests for the week-end Mr. and Mrs. John M. Latham, Mrs. Gatchell's parents, of Providence, R.I. Mrs. Stark has returned to the post, after six weeks' visit at her home in Findlay, Ohio. The S.S. Hibbard will be in dry-dock for a week or two, which makes the people of Fort Strong appreciate more fully the courtesy extended by Dr. Donnan in allowing them to use the Hibbard.

Mrs. and Miss Dalton, of Salem, were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard at tea on Tuesday. Captain Hasbrouck

entertained informally at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Coles have as their house guest for the week-end Lieutenant Bristol, U.S.N.

Captain Blanchard returned last week from a hunting trip and, due to his success, was host at a game dinner for Captain Hasbrouck and Lieut. and Mrs. Watts. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of New York, parents of Capt. W. H. Wilson, have been recent visitors of the garrison.

The ladies and officers of the post are still enjoying the tennis games. A surprise dinner was given on Tuesday by Mrs. Watts, in honor of her husband's birthday. The guests were greatly entertained by the attractive decorations and large birthday cake, as well as the clever gifts received.

On Wednesday, Oct. 22, the football team from Fort Andrews came to Strong for a practice game. Strong won by a score of 13 to 7, scoring two touchdowns in the first period, the first being the result of two very pretty end runs by Gionet, the Fort Strong left halfback. The second came on a play through left tackle by Raver, following two prettily executed forward passes, Raver to Stodghill. Andrews scored their touchdown in the last few minutes of play on a fumbled punt. Strong begins its regular season Oct. 29, by going down to play the Fort Adams team at Adams. Although handicapped by lack of practice due to the unfavorable weather and the late date of the Infantry exercises, the team hopes to give a good account of itself. The members of the team have worked hard, under the coaching of Lieutenants Gatchell, Stockton and Stark, and a good season is expected.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 25, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read have returned to El Paso from a delightful three months' tour of California in their automobile, visiting the principal cities and coast resorts. They will be located in El Paso, at 1020 Rio Grande street, until the new quarters are built at the garrison. Capt. J. F. Barnes gave an informal dinner at the Country Club last Saturday for Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ladd and Mrs. J. Rohrbacher.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the brigade, has returned from a successful trip to the Mesquero Indian Agency, where he went on account of the recent threatened outbreak of the Indians. Lieut. A. L. James, 5th Cav., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., guest of Capt. Harry N. Coates, has returned to his station. Major John H. Rice, commander of the Ordnance Department at San Antonio, visited the post last week and inspected the big guns used this week in field practice north of the garrison. Major Rice has gone to inspect points in New Mexico.

Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., and post commander, accompanied the El Paso citizens on their trade trip through Arizona and New Mexico. The regimental band of the 2d Cavalry also accompanied the "Trade Boosters" and added greatly to the pleasure of the trip. Capt. J. F. Barnes, 5th Field Art., left this week for Fort Riley, Kas., his former station. Peyton Magruder, the small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, entertained recently in honor of the seventh anniversary of his birth. Halloween decorations of the table included a pumpkin filled with novelties of the season. The small guests were Florence May Scott, Boo Barney, Lenora Brown, Betty Harvey, Bruce Scott, Billy Townsend, Walter Martin, Theodore Myer, Steven Watts, Sedgwick Coppock, Stanley Winn, Martin Fenton, Archibald Myer and Rochester Fenton.

The transfer of the 2d Cavalry to Northern stations is expected to be made by the middle of November. The 2d is under command of Col. Frank West and has been at this post for two years and a half. Both officers and men made many friends in El Paso, and the concerts given through the summer in the city by the regimental band will long be remembered as one of the great pleasures connected with the intercourse between the post and the city.

Mrs. Charles N. Barney, wife of Major Barney, recruiting officer in El Paso, has been appointed treasurer of the Parent-Teacher's Association of the Mesa School, an organization devoted to the welfare and improvement of the child. Lieut. and Mrs. Otto Wagoner, 9th Cav., from Huachuca, Ariz., are at the post, Lieutenant Wagoner being ill at the post hospital. Major Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., who will come to this post with his regiment next month, is a brother of Mrs. Frank Ainsa, of El Paso. Another brother of Mrs. Ainsa is Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N.

A number of the officers and Troops M, L, I, K and F, of the 2d Cavalry, were guests of the El Paso Times at the aviation meet held to-day a few miles from the city.

Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney last evening gave a dinner party at their apartments in the city; hosts and guests then motored to the Country Club for the Saturday evening dance. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, Capt. Harry N. Coates and L. R. Fuller.

The plans for the enlargement of this garrison from its present accommodations of one battalion to a regimental post for Cavalry have at last been received from the War Department and it is expected that work will be started by Dec. 1. Capt. Arthur P. Watts, post Q.M., will at once advertise for bids for the work on the new buildings, which will include twenty sets of officers' quarters, eight sets of barracks and stables for two battalions of horses.

Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., has returned to his troop from a two months' hunting trip spent in Arizona. A polo match between the 2d Cavalry team and the Freebooters team will be played to-day at the grounds at Washington Park, near El Paso, for the large silver trophy cup. The 2d Cavalry team is composed of Lieuts. James S. Mooney, W. M. Nicholson, W. P. Swift and E. Andrews, while in the Freebooters there are Lieuts. G. N. Finch, H. A. Meyers, Marshall Magruder and Britton Davis, of El Paso.

Major and Mrs. W. E. Clark gave a pleasant dinner on Thursday for the Misses Helen Winn and Elizabeth Hudson, Lieuts. James S. Mooney, Francis R. Hunter, W. C. F. Nicholson, George H. Brett, E. Nelson and Charles R. Krauthoff.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, L.I., Oct. 23, 1913.

Among those from Fort Totten who went to West Point Oct. 18 for the West Point-Colgate football game were Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton and Lieutenant Cross. Mrs. Cross is in Washington at present, visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Glennan. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass McDougall, of Toronto, Canada, spent Sunday, Oct. 19, with their brother and sister, Col. and Mrs. White. Major R. S. Abernethy finished his ninety-mile test ride in good shape on Friday, having taken it on the roads in the immediate vicinity of Fort Totten.

Lieut. James A. Sarraff, 8th Inf., spent Wednesday night with his brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. E. O. Sarraff, en route to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Mrs. Dillon and Lieutenant Sarraff dined with Major and Mrs. Abernethy on Wednesday night. Mrs. Patterson, who has been with her parents in Woodbury Falls, N.Y., all summer, spent Tuesday at Fort Totten.

Capt. and Mrs. Fenton entertained at bridge on Friday night for Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Colonel White, Mrs. Fenton, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Cross. The first prizes, a book rack and a handsome pack of cards, were won by Mrs. Lundeen and Mrs. Cross; and for second prize, a Japanese card case and a pack of cards, were won by Mrs. Steele and Major Abernethy.

Mrs. Nichols entertained informally at bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Abernethy, Tilton and Brigham. Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn on Wednesday.

Major Smith, Assistant Q.M. General of the Pennsylvania National Guard, arrived at Fort Totten in his yacht on Saturday and spent the day with the officers of the post. Mrs. Rutherford entertained informally at bridge on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Lundeen. Other guests were Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Lane.

Capt. and Mrs. Steele gave a delightful bridge party on Saturday night in honor of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen. Those invited to meet them were Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Captains Cooper and Patterson. The prizes were won by Mrs. Brigham and Captain Patterson.



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The Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, left Hampton Roads Oct. 29 for Vera Cruz to relieve the Second Division, which has been on duty there for some time. The Third Division consists of the battleships Rhode Island (flagship), Virginia, New Jersey and Nebraska. They will arrive at Vera Cruz the latter part of next week. Rear Admiral Boush will be transferred to the command of the Second Division, relieving Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, now commanding the Second Division, who will take command of the Third Division and remain in Mexican waters, because of his familiarity with the situation. Rear Admiral Boush will return to Hampton Roads with the Second Division. These battleships, however, may remain in Mexican waters for some time if conditions there do not improve. It is understood that if it is deemed necessary to have additional warships in Mexican waters those now at Philadelphia will be sent.

The New York Times used the departure of the nine battleships from Hampton Roads on Oct. 25 for their Mediterranean cruise as a text for driving home the lesson of adequate naval preparations in the following vigorous language: "The upbuilding of a navy to protect the interests of a great nation should not be checked either

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by humane sentiments or false notions of economy. We do not need the greatest navy in the world. But we do need, sadly, to put into operation an essential plan for coast protection and for the proper guarding of our outlying possessions, more battleships of the first class and battleship cruisers of the most modern type."

An officer of the Army who, as will be seen, speaks by authority, says: "I see that the JOURNAL of Oct. 25 says, page 237, that Senator Poindexter, of Washington, is leading the opposition to the confirmation of Cols. Charles J. Bailey and Eli D. Hoyle to be brigadier generals. Senator Poindexter is perfectly capable to fight his own battles, but is away and may not see the statement, which is a harmful error so far as it relates to Colonel Hoyle. I heard him say that he decidedly opposed the practice of promoting juniors over just as capable senior officers older in years and of longer service, and heard him say that he had made no opposition to the confirmation of Colonel Hoyle. So the item surprised me. I took the JOURNAL to his residence and was there assured that the item was in error as I have stated and ought to be corrected." It was not intended to suggest that there was any personal objection to Colonel Hoyle on the part of Senator Poindexter, as there certainly could not be.

The question as to whether the pistols are to be abandoned at present by the Cavalry was answered on Oct. 28 by an order for the issue of 18,000 of the new automatic pistols for the mounted service. The new automatic will be issued to all the Cavalry excepting in the Philippines. Cavalry regiments in the Philippines are to retain the 45-caliber revolver. In addition to the new pistols issued to the Army, 16,000 will be issued to the National Guard. The pistol has always been issued to the Field Artillery, and as rapidly as they can be shipped to the Cavalry organizations they will be issued. The new side arms have already been manufactured by the Ordnance Department.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

**ARMY ECONOMY.**

The estimates for the support of the Army for 1914 as compared with the appropriations of former years show a splendid record for economy in the administration of the Army. Notwithstanding the addition of 2,219 enlisted men for the Quartermaster Corps, raising the average strength of the Army to 97,120, the estimate for 1914 will be less by \$413,622 than the appropriation for 1913. Since 1911, as the comparative table printed below shows, the Army has increased in average strength from 81,770 to 97,120 and the appropriations have decreased from \$96,935,246 to \$93,179,880, or a saving of \$3,764,366.

These estimates included the number of officers and enlisted men, Military Academy cadets, Hospital Corps, Philippine Scouts, and enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps. The increases in the appropriations "for the support of the Army" in the fiscal years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 were due to the increase in the Artillery Corps, increase in the service pay of officers and enlisted men, extraordinary expenses incident to Cuban pacification and increase in the enlisted strength of the Army. The pay of retired officers and enlisted men is included in the amounts appropriated, but the number is not included in the average strength. The appropriations from the fiscal year of 1911 to 1914 afford an excellent opportunity to show what can be done by good administration. It is doubtful whether any other department of the Government has made anything like as good a showing during the past four years as appears in the following statement of the appropriations, regular and deficiency, made for the support of the Army and the Military Academy for the fiscal years 1905 to 1914, compared with the average strength of the Army for the same years, including cadets, Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts. Appropriations carried in the Army acts for Organized Militia and construction of roads, bridges and trails in Alaska are not included:

Fiscal Year.	Support of the Army.	Military Academy.	Total.	Average Strength.
1905	\$76,335,230	\$992,424	\$77,327,654	68,409
1906	70,585,811	673,713	71,259,525	69,351
1907	75,143,826	1,666,441	76,810,267	66,249
1908	81,860,521	1,992,333	83,852,854	68,513
1909	98,776,374	846,741	99,623,116	84,571
1910	103,404,876	2,534,961	105,939,838	84,933
1911	95,072,996	1,862,250	96,935,246	81,777
1912	94,518,549	1,203,424	95,721,973	87,629
1913	92,530,834	1,064,668	93,595,502	91,383
1914	92,076,145	1,094,734	93,179,880	*97,120

\*2,219 enlisted men Q.M. Corps included.  
This shows that the average cost of a soldier for the present fiscal year is \$959. In 1905 it was \$1,130, and in 1910, \$1,247.

**ARMY CHANGES OF STATION.**

Plans for changing the stations of some of the organizations of the 2d Division of the Army in Texas are under consideration at the War Department. Unofficial reports indicate that the recent rains have flooded the camps, and unless there are some unexpected developments in the Mexican situation at least two of the brigades will be moved away from Texas City, not to return to their original stations, but to be transferred, a part of them at least, to more desirable locations. Until the trouble in Mexico has been entirely settled, the Division will be kept in Texas. Several camp sites under consideration are only four or five hours railroad ride from Galveston and Texas City, close enough to make the troops available for any emergency in the Southern republic.

When the Division is broken up a battalion of the 4th Infantry will be stationed at Fort Omaha and a battalion of the 19th Infantry at Fort Snelling. The companies from the 4th Infantry will occupy quarters formerly occupied by the signal companies at Omaha. Plans are prepared for a number of changes in the stations of companies of the Signal Corps. These changes will probably take effect when the 2d Division of the Army returns to its stations and the Alaskan telegraph and cable lines are turned over to the Post-Office Department. The changes provide for the abandonment of the Omaha station by the Signal Corps. The following is the tentative arrangement for the stationing of Signal Corps companies which has been approved by the War Department:

At Fort Leavenworth there will be stationed one field company, headquarters, two platoons of telegraph companies, and a school for enlisted men with a total strength of about 250. Fort Sam Houston, one field company, one platoon of telegraph troops, and one aero squadron, about 200 men. At the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., one field company.

When the Alaskan telegraph lines are turned over to the Post-Office Department a platoon of telegraph troops



will be added to the post. The other two telegraph companies from Alaska will be sent to other stations. One will probably go to Panama and the other to Hawaii. Other Signal Corps assignments will be: Fort Wood, depot detachment of about thirty-five; Hawaii, one field company, one platoon of telegraph company, 140 enlisted men; Philippines, one field company, one depot detachment, an aero platoon, total strength 160. It is probable that the companies in Texas will be sent to Fort Snelling until the barracks and quarters are erected at Fort Sam Houston.

The 99th Company of Coast Artillery, which has been on duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., has been ordered to the Philippines for station, and will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Nov. 5.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR WEST POINT.

Because his bill reinstating Adolph Unger, of Tiffin, Ohio, as a cadet in the Military Academy was vetoed by the President, Representative W. G. Sharp, of Ohio, who is considered one of the strongest and most conservative members of the House, appears to have reached the conclusion that he will do a great service to the Army and to the country by revising the standards at West Point downward. This is not the first time that a member of Congress when his candidate for West Point or Annapolis has been rejected has made an attack upon the Academies. In fact minority leader Mann, who usually is watchful of the interests of the Government, is in sympathy with Mr. Sharp's criticism of the Academic Board. Mr. Sharp is mistaken in his apparent assumption that the Military Academy is a semi-charitable institution at which young men are to be educated at the expense of the Government, instead of an institution which requires the fixing of standards according to the special requirements of Army education. If a candidate, or a cadet, cannot come up to these standards the Secretary of War and the Academic Board do not think that the Government should spend any money upon his education. For this reason Adolph Unger was discharged from the Academy. Mr. Unger was a worthy young man, who, despite his early poverty has acquired considerable education. He entered the Military Academy June 19, 1911. He had previously taken the examination for Annapolis, but there was nothing in his record to show whether he failed. It is only known that he did not enter the Naval Academy. Anyone acquainted with conditions at West Point realized that Mr. Unger and the other seventeen cadets discharged with him would have been retained had they been able to meet the required standards. There is no disgrace attached to Mr. Unger's failure. Many young men who have afterwards acquired prominence in other lines have failed at West Point.

His deficiency in mathematics was a fatal defect in Unger's record. Every year with the improvement in equipment and armament of the Army there is an increased demand for mathematicians in the Service. The finding the range for artillery is as much a mathematical problem and more intricate than surveying. Army officers with the extension of the range of all arms are rapidly becoming engineers. It may be news to Mr. Sharp that progressive Army officers have only begun to study when they graduate from West Point. To keep our Army up to the modern standard, officers must be studying not only the improvements that are made in equipment and armament in this country, but those being adopted by other nations. Mr. Sharp, who has great faith in aeroplanes and believes that they will revolutionize warfare, acknowledges that aeronautics is a science and surely he must admit that it will require officers of the highest mental attainments to master such a science. If half that Mr. Sharp predicts takes place it will be necessary to add another study to the course at the Military Academy in order to educate officers for aeronautic service. Surely he will hesitate to advocate a change in the course of an institution that has produced Colonel Goethals and the other officers of the Army who have built the Panama Canal. We cannot believe that he wishes to lower the standards of efficiency of the Army officers who have charge of the development of the waterways of the country. Neither would he change the system of training Major Normoyle and the Army officers to whom the great state of Ohio turned for aid during the recent disastrous floods.

It is a serious thing to make a change in the course or the standards of the Military or Naval Academies. These should be so shaped as to train officers for the Service and the institutions should not be maintained merely to give poor boys an opportunity to educate themselves. As is shown in an article on the Naval Academy, appearing on page 261, every safeguard is placed around the examinations at the Academies to prevent favoritism. Great care is exercised at West Point in the selection of the Academic Board. When they come to pass upon the examination papers of the candidates the members of the board have absolutely no knowledge as to whose papers they have before them. There is no foundation for the charge that Army officers' sons are favored. Many Army officers' sons begin preparations for West Point in the primary grades. They are reared in a military atmosphere and their education is directed by those who are acquainted with the requirements of the Military Academy. Yet with all these advantages only thirty-five out of the sixty-eight sons of Army officers who were designated to take the examinations last year qualified for appointment. There were only fifteen vacancies in cadets at large, and therefore not all who were pro-

ficient were appointed. There were 473 candidates last year from other walks of life and 210 of them successfully passed the examination. These figures, which are a fair index of the result of the examination since the establishment of the institution under its present regulations, prove conclusively that sons of Army officers are not favored.

An examination of the roster of West Point shows that the cadets come from every walk of life and from families of moderate means. A large proportion, 1,140, out of a total of 5,486, up to 1912, have been farmers' sons, educated in country schools. There are no more democratic educational institutions in the country and in none does merit account for more than in the Academies. One only of the parents of cadets entering the Military Academy described himself as a "capitalist," and not five per cent. of the parents named any occupation which even suggested the possession of wealth.

#### PUTTING AN END TO BALANCED BIDS.

On the recommendations of Pay Inspr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., fleet paymaster of the Atlantic Fleet, who made a thorough study of the matter, and whose watchfulness has resulted in great annual savings in the purchase of provisions for the Navy, the Navy Department has issued this order:

Competition shall invariably be had in making open purchases, formal bids being invited from at least three regular dealers, except where such is positively impossible; and all bids received, together with a record of proposals issued but not returned, shall be filed for future reference.

Every proposal for furnishing provisions shall contain across its face the following notice: "All awards of contracts for provisions will be made by individual items to the lowest responsible bidder on each item."

Of the total quantities ordered under contract or procured by open purchase during any one month or in any one port fitting for sea, at least eighty per cent. of all fresh vegetables shall be Irish potatoes; and the following proportions of fresh meats will be strictly adhered to: Fifty-five per cent. beef, twenty per cent. pork loins, ten per cent. sausages, five per cent. veal, five per cent. mutton, five per cent. fowl.

Orders for the fresh provisions to be taken on board preparatory to leaving port shall always call for delivery sufficiently in advance of the time set for sailing to make it entirely practicable to secure satisfactory provisions in replacement in the event that the delivery made by any contractor should prove on inspection to be not entirely up to specifications in every respect.

Commanding officers are particularly and especially enjoined to require that all provisions delivered on board by a contractor be inspected upon delivery by a commissioned officer (that is to say, the officer of the deck or by his relief or the junior officer of the watch—preferably the former) who shall personally, and without delegating this duty to any other, ascertain the exact quantity of each article received and certify the fact over his official signature.

The purpose of this order is to put an end to the system of balanced bids which resulted in the multiplication of professional provisioners who by a skilful grouping of the items for which they bid and by a manipulation of deliveries were able to apparently undersell wholesale dealers while reaping a handsome profit for themselves. The estimate of quantities called for was based upon the quantity used during a preceding quarter, it being stipulated that the various articles might be called for in any desired proportion. This gave the contractor an opportunity to obtain his profit by securing, by skilful manipulation, orders for the high-priced items in preference to those for which he had bidden low, making the enlisted men's menu but a by-product of the contractor's cupidity. Thus, when the bid on beef was high and that for pork low beef would be ordered in preference to pork; whereas, if the two items were sawed in price during the very next purchase period, such a sudden and remarkable change in taste would occur that pork would now appear to be preferred to the favorite beef; and so on throughout the list.

At one of the nearby shore stations during a certain period the "low" bidder received over a thousand dollars more for fresh vegetables furnished than would have had to be paid to his "high" and unsuccessful competitor; whereas, if the items had been separated and the awards made on items individually, there would have been a saving of over twenty per cent. of the total cost of what was shown to have been actually delivered! The explanation was in the fact that the estimated quantity of Irish potatoes priced at two cents per pound was over-delivered by less than one-third, while the quantity of sweet potatoes delivered and paid for during the same period and to the same contractor at the enormous price of four cents per pound was more than forty-four times the quantity estimated and contracted for! Examples might be multiplied indefinitely of how the quantities delivered under such contracts followed consistently the rise in prices—the same identical thing being popular when dear and correspondingly unpopular when cheap.

If the War Department is to comply with the demands from the Organized Militia for instructors and inspectors it will be necessary to add 103 officers to the Army. Under existing law the President is authorized to detail one officer of the Army to each regiment, or battalion, of Organized Militia. This requires 187 officers and there are only seventy-eight officers available for this duty, so that despite the efforts of the War Department to give inspectors and instructors double duty there are vacancies in nine states. This is due to the failure of Congress to follow the recommendations of the War Department in enacting the extra officers' bill, passed in 1911. The War Department asked for 612 officers, 200 of whom were to be detailed to the Militia. In passing the extra officers bill in 1911 this number was reduced to 200, and as a consequence the Department has not sufficient officers to carry out a systematic plan for the instruction of the National Guard, which is just beginning to appreciate the importance of sci-

entific instruction by Regular officers. There is scarcely a state in the Union that is not demanding additional instructors. The War Department, in sending seventy-eight officers to the National Guard, is giving it more than its proportion under the original plan. In a number of instances it has been found necessary to refuse requests for the detachment of officers for special duty with the Army to enable the Department to furnish officers to state troops. In all probability the Secretary of War will submit a statement on these conditions to Congress at the next session with the recommendation that the extra officers be added to the Army in order to furnish the Organized Militia its full quota of inspectors and instructors.

Despite the apparent indifference of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, it can be stated upon the highest authority that some personnel legislation will be reported by the committee at the regular session of Congress. It may come as an amendment to the Appropriation bill, but more probably it will be reported out as a separate bill. Before the special session adjourns, Chairman Padgett will order printed the communications which Navy officers have sent to the committee on the personnel question. This information will be placed in the hands of the members of the committee with the request that it be given careful consideration. By the beginning of the regular session the members of the committee will have had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the views of the Navy. Every interest in the Navy will be represented in the printed document, and there will be no excuse for the members of the committee to plead ignorance of the question. At this time it would be folly to attempt to predict just what legislation will be reported by the House Committee. The prospects are not very bright for the amalgamation of the staff department with the line, which has been proposed in communications sent to the committee by both staff and line officers. At the same time there are a number of members of the committee who believe in amalgamation and will attempt to secure some legislation along this line.

The fact that the Secretary of the Navy has not re-appointed any bureau chief has created an impression that Surgeon General Stokes will be relieved in February when his term expires. Secretary Daniels refuses to state whether he will follow the policy of making changes in the heads of the bureau when the Surgeon General's term expires, but he makes no secret of his admiration for the ability of Dr. Stokes as an executive officer. In the event that there is a change Surg. W. C. Braisted, of the Atlantic Fleet, Med. Inspr. James G. Field, Med. Inspr. George A. Lung, Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, Surg. James S. Taylor and Med. Inspr. George Pickrell will be given careful consideration by the Secretary. There is an impression that Dr. Braisted's chances are brighter than any other officer's who has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy. He served as assistant under Surgeon General Stokes, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that his appointment would assure the continuation of the present policy of the bureau. The officers named rank in the following order: Nash, Field, Pickrell, Lung, Braisted and Taylor.

An attempt will be made shortly at Indian Head to recover four twelve-inch shells after they have been fired a distance of four or five miles. The purpose is to determine in what condition the shells leave the gun. They are of the Isham type, constructed to carry a high explosive material with'n compartments which, it is feared, will weaken the shells and thus make them break up before they leave the guns. The naval authorities have not yet been convinced that it is safe to fill the Isham projectiles with high explosives, and until this can be done this style of projectile will be of no value, as the theory upon which it is built is that a greater damage will be done by explosions on the outside of armor than by piercing it as the projectiles now in use do. It will be difficult, if it is possible, to recover these twelve-inch shells after they have been discharged from the gun. It is proposed to fire them from Indian Head to Stump Neck, a distance of about five miles. A soft target will be constructed so as to prevent any damage to the projectiles after they leave the gun.

Interest in the Navy is now centered on the succession next spring to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. Although the Secretary has not indicated whom he will select it is known that he has under consideration Rear Admirals Cameron McR. Winslow, Frank F. Fletcher and Bradley A. Fiske. The Secretary entertains the highest opinion of the ability of these three officers, and it is stated that he is having considerable trouble in deciding which should be honored with this important duty.

Another attempt to secure action on the nominations for commissions in the Marine Corps by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will be made Nov. 4 or 5. At this week's meeting of the committee there were only three Senators present and no action was taken on account of the lack of a quorum.



## CONDITIONS OF OUR NAVY YARDS.

We have published extracts from the report of the Edwards Board on Navy Yards and Stations, which is of such inordinate length that it is impossible to go beyond extracts, such as those which follow stating certain general considerations governing the criticisms and recommendations of the board.

## NAVY YARD, NEW ORLEANS.

The board considers that the question as to whether this station should or should not be reopened is one which depends upon national and strategic policy. It is considered, however, that both national and strategic policy in this country must be influenced by popular sentiment and purpose, and that where there exists a determined and deep-seated belief, as in the case of the Mississippi Valley region, that the establishment of certain naval stations on the Gulf of Mexico is along the lines of a broad policy of national defense, there is imposed upon this board an obligation to report exceedingly carefully and fully upon the industrial and military possibilities of the stations now possessed by the Government on the Gulf coast. Both from a military and industrial standpoint the board is strongly of the opinion, as has been stated in previous reports, that in the case of no navy yard should large sums of money be expended for development until the general national policy relative to the strategic importance and industrial development of naval stations in general has been thoroughly defined.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

In reporting upon the various industrial and military activities devolving upon the navy yard special consideration should be given to the fact that in addition to its incomparable possibilities and distinct advantages in contributing to the efficiency of the fleet the Navy Department, upon the recommendation of the General Board, has designated the Philadelphia Navy Yard as the station at which there shall be assembled the officers, men and material for an advanced base for distant operations, together with means for instruction pertaining thereto. This station has also been selected by the Navy Department as the home port for the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. It is of exceeding importance to the efficiency of the fleet, and possibly to national defense, that coincident with the development of the navy yard the efficient and complete development of the advanced base and accommodations and facilities for the reserve fleet should likewise be carried on with the greatest expedition possible. The extension of the fleet, even though it has been of more limited character than recommended by our ablest naval strategists, by the Admiral of the Navy, the General Board and the Navy Department, has been more rapid than the navy yard development, and as a result the docking, berthing and supply facilities of our various naval stations, as well as industrial development along certain lines, are incommensurate with the demands essential to the future efficient operation of the fleet in time of war. The situation as regards deficiency of drydocks, berthing, supply and certain industrial facilities is undoubtedly more serious than is now realized.

## NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

While the establishment of an extensive and important naval base at Key West is practically prohibitory, special consideration should be given to the fact that it is exceedingly probable that the fleet might be compelled to assemble in very close proximity to the Key West station for the defense of the Florida Straits and the Yucatan Channel. As an emergency supply station, therefore, Key West might develop into one of exceeding importance, and therefore for war contingencies the station should be fitted with a reasonable reserve storage of oil and coal and reserve storehouses, as well as with excellent facilities for turning out castings and forgings of moderate size. Its military usefulness for a limited period may be, therefore, vast in extent, and it is but promoting national defense and along the line of preparedness to develop the station. With the building of the Florida East Coast Railway, the possibilities of Key West as a supply station have vastly increased over conditions existing in 1898, and therefore an expenditure of a considerable amount would be well justified in preparing the station for emergency conditions that may not be remote. Considering the time required to develop the supply features of this station, particularly as regards the development of the site for the storage of coal and oil, there are cogent reasons for the consideration of the matter at the earliest practicable day.

## BOSTON NAVY YARD.

There is no doubt that the Navy at the present time is exceedingly short of seagoing tugs, and it would undoubtedly subserve naval interest at large if this navy yard or some other yard could undertake such work at an early day, thereby enabling such yard authorities to provide steady work for a limited number of exceptionally capable and efficient employees. With the completion of the 1,000-foot dock projected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and with this dock equipped with blocking, cranes, etc., so that it could be utilized when necessary in docking our largest battleships, the possibilities and usefulness of the Boston Navy Yard will become considerably augmented and its importance as a military auxiliary to the fleet greatly enhanced.

While the board is fully appreciative of the important military and industrial advantages possessed by the Boston Navy Yard in being assured of expeditiously obtaining an adequate supply of excellent material and largely skilled labor, and while the fact is recognized that, despite our numerical strength in navy yards, the combined number of piers and docks existing at these stations is absolutely inadequate for emergency needs, it is considered that the prospect is not far remote when the Navy Department will be called upon to unqualifiedly show the urgent and imperative needs for continuing any large naval station in the heart of a great city like Boston, where the terminal facilities possessed by the navy yard at that place may be more urgently required by the maritime interests of the country.

The terminal, transportation and distributing demands of great seaports like Liverpool and London could not possibly permit the establishment or continuance of a naval dockyard in the midst of their shipping district, and great as may be the loss to the Navy by vacating naval stations located like those of New York and Boston, the impelling demands of commerce may ultimately cause thoughtful consideration of such action.

The development of the Boston Yard, however, particularly as regards overcoming its distinguishing industrial weaknesses, should not be arrested by the fact that it may be ultimately necessary to vacate the station. It would be just as logical to neglect to repair the battleships now in commission, by reason of the fact that, within a decade, these fighting ships may be displaced

by vessels of greater armor and armament, as it would be to hesitate to make urgent improvements essential to the well rounded development of any naval station, since the efficient maintenance of every station, at least for the present, is essential to the needs of the fleet.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The most important improvement needed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and one which should be provided at the earliest possible time, is an additional drydock of the largest dimensions. At present there is but one drydock at the yard capable of taking all the present ships of the Navy, and even this dock is not as large as the locks of the Panama Canal, so that in time it may be inadequate. A more urgent reason for a drydock is to increase repair facilities, and to provide for such contingencies as may reasonably be expected. The building of a dock of the size required for naval purposes at Norfolk will involve extensive harbor improvements in the vicinity of the yard, the cost of which should be determined and considered in connection with the estimated cost of a new drydock. The board considers it incumbent upon them to state that, in recommending that such a dock be built at Norfolk, such recommendation is based upon the immediate needs of that particular station, and bears no relation whatever to, and is independent of, the needs of any other naval station.

It is of paramount military importance to the efficiency of the fleet that, coincident with its extension, there should be a corresponding development of our leading navy yards and stations. Every additional battleship authorized by the Congress entails a corresponding military responsibility or obligation to provide means for its efficient upkeep as well as for its rapid and efficient repair. It is therefore imperative that the navy yards should be developed along every line which would fit them for more readily meeting the demands of the fleet.

Any delay in building up the navy yards or expectation of depending primarily upon private shipbuilding plants for meeting war demands of the fleet impairs naval efficiency and is a menace to our first line of national defense. The danger of such a policy may not be appreciated in time of peace, but there will come peril, if not national humiliation, if navy yard development is unduly restricted.

An extensive array of auxiliary vessels is the concomitant of an efficient fleet. Consistent with our increase in number of battleships and their auxiliaries it is equally essential that there should be a parallel development of navy yard facilities.

The great increase that was effected in the capacity of some of the British shipbuilding yards during the past thirty years was absolutely essential to the development of the world's merchant marine. The increase in the capacity of these plants is indicative of the corresponding development that should be made to the navy yard plants, in order to prepare them to meet the increasing demands that will come upon them.

## NAVAL STATION, PORT ROYAL.

The work done at Port Royal appears founded upon exceedingly careful and thoughtful study of the question of ameliorating prison conditions in the Navy. The commanding officer of the station, by reason of the deep and extended interest that he has taken in the matter of reclaiming such men, combined with information obtained by him in visiting detention barracks abroad, has accomplished a work that not only merits the special attention of the Department, but is particularly worthy of being extended. The spirit of confidence and hopefulness now existing among the detentioners and probationers undoubtedly shows that the principles governing the establishment and operation of the detention system are along the most progressive penal and humanitarian lines. The board therefore recommends that there be submitted, at the earliest practicable date, by the Department, a recommendation to the Congress, that an appropriation of \$200,000 be granted for the extension of the detention system, this appropriation to be available for such purposes as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Navy.

The board further considers that, as the duties of the Marine Corps on shore primarily relate to the discipline and police protection of naval stations, it is peculiarly fitting and appropriate that the work conducted at Port Royal should continue to be discharged by officers of that corps, and that the assignment of a marine officer as commanding officer of the station should be permanently continued. The remarkable success already achieved under the direction of marine officers shows that this work comes well within the province of the duties of that corps, and that the splendid work already accomplished might be seriously imperiled by a change in policy as regards organization or administration. There should be no break in the administration of the excellent and exceptional work already accomplished in helping to restore to the Service hundreds of young men who, while guilty of certain military charges, may yet be regarded as guilty of offenses that do not show obliquity or moral turpitude upon the part of such individuals. In brief, the success of the system might be endangered by the transfer of the duties of administration from the officers of the Marine Corps.

## NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

While the accessibility of the New York Navy Yard is not good, the port of New York is probably superior to any port on the Atlantic coast with respect to depth of water and navigational ease of entrance and exit. It is the only port on the coast which has two entrances separated by about 100 miles.

The manufacture of clothing to the extent that is being done at the New York Navy Yard is incompatible with the military industrial development of the station. The transfer of this industry to another station ought not to entail heavy expenditure, since it is not imperative that any particular type of building be required for such work, or that there would be resulting loss of any particular class of high grade labor by moving the clothing factory elsewhere. The manufacture of clothing for both the Marine Corps and the Army is done in a most expeditious, economical and satisfactory manner at Philadelphia. The freight rates from Philadelphia to the various naval stations of the world ought not appreciably vary from the rates charged from New York.

The New York Navy Yard has had practically twenty years' advance of the other naval stations in ship construction. As it also possesses a larger and more complete installation of heavy machine tools than any other station, it should be maintained as the leading shipbuilding yard, at least until some other station has been developed for shipbuilding purposes to a correspondingly satisfactory extent. Its usefulness, however, as our most important military industrial yard must necessarily be lessened and impaired so long as valuable space in the yard is assigned to any industry—the operation of which is incompatible with conditions existing on the

water front of a great harbor. There have been direct as well as indirect advantages accruing from the New York Yard possessing facilities for building battleships. With at least one yard possessing such facilities, the private shipbuilding plants have undoubtedly been compelled to submit lower bids than they would otherwise have done, and have probably also been compelled to raise the standard of their work on naval vessels. The efficiency of the fleet, and even of national defense, therefore, demands that we utilize and develop what we actually possess in the way of naval stations. It is marked retrogression to delay the construction of absolutely necessary improvements at any of our existing navy yards because at some future time some of these yards may be abandoned by reason of their proximity to greater yards which might be eventually established.

## SECRETARY DANIELS EXPLOITS THE CANAL.

Our achievement in the construction of the Panama Canal and the beneficent results to follow the completion of this new waterway were set forth at length in a spirited and inspiring address delivered by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, at Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27, 1913. Referring to the many who foresaw the possibilities and the advantages of canal construction at the Isthmus, Mr. Daniels made the interesting statement that "Bolivar, the great Colombian patriot, threw his splendid energies into the effort of canal building; and the wisdom of his engineers is shown by the fact that their route was afterward chosen for the bed of the Panama Railroad; and when Colonel Goethals built the present canal he followed the rail route so closely that the railroad had to be moved back."

The work of John T. Morgan, of Alabama, in promoting the building of the canal was set forth at length to the delight of a Mobile audience. To no man in America, said the Secretary, are we more indebted. The special value of the canal to the port of Mobile was also dwelt upon, the distance from it to Colon as the crow flies being 598 miles less than the distance from New York. Of the canal in its relations to the public defense the Secretary said: "Now that the canal is nearing completion and the day is near at hand when ships will sail from San Francisco to the Caribbean in about 240 hours, as against 1,824 hours it took the Oregon to sail around Cape Horn, we are told that the building of the canal demands twice as large a Navy as formerly and that control of the canal demands a large standing army on the Isthmus. Count Maurice de Perigny, the celebrated French explorer, writing to the Paris Temps declares that 'this gigantic and remarkable work of the United States is insufficiently protected in a military sense,' and he calculates that 25,000 men would barely be sufficient to guard the waterway. Most foreigners tell us that the canal in time of war would be frequently threatened with attacks from air, sea and land; for to prevent its operation would inflict a heavy blow upon this country. In the very moment of national rejoicing over the early celebration of the completion of the biggest enterprise in the world's history our joy is lessened by the frequent declarations that the American people may get ready to pay an ever increasing bill to provide for the safeguarding of the waterway. And all this, too, as we had vainly thought that the digging of the ditch would end all the expense except a small sum to manage the locks."

"All would have been well if a dozen years ago the people had received with many grains of allowance the extravagant claims of what the canal would do. Particularly should there have been examination and rejection of the extravagant claims that it would double the effectiveness of the Army and Navy. It is now quite as necessary to heavily discount the claims that it will require 25,000 men from the Army to guard the canal and a doubling of the Dreadnoughts to guarantee the blessings for which the canal was constructed."

"In this, as in almost all other things, the truth lies between two extravagant assertions. The canal will not double the effectiveness of our Navy, but it will greatly increase its ability to defend every part of the coast on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic. It will not virtually multiply the numbers of the Army. It will make necessary fortifications and troops, but it need not be nearly so expensive or require one-half so many troops as our distinguished Frenchman predicts."

"The military significance of the canal is, of course, that it enables the quick movement of the fleet in either ocean to the other in time of war. Without the canal it would require four months for an Atlantic fleet to round Cape Horn into the upper Pacific; with the canal it will require less than four weeks. The splendid cruise of the Oregon, perhaps at the time the greatest vessel in our Navy, was a concrete example of the need of the Navy for the canal."

"The Navy has drawn generously upon its richest talent in the initiation of survey and selection of route which finally culminated in the building of the canal. The principal modern surveys have been made by naval officers, and one, at least, laid down his life in sacrifice, in this service to his country under a tropic sun. Commander Crossman was drowned at Greytown while prepared to survey the Nicaraguan route. Other illustrious Navy names in connection with the work are those of Lieutenants Strain, Craven and Richler, Commander Selfridge, Rear Admirals Davis and Ammen, Captain Shufeldt, Commanders Hatfield and Lull, and Civil Engineers Menocal, Endicott and Rousseau, while the services of Rear Admiral Walker as president and Lieutenant Commander Staunton as secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which inaugurated the project just now being crowned with success, have been beyond estimate in value."

"But let us beware of the example of the son of the Macedonian who wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' The Mississippi floods, the arid lands of the West and the swamp lands of the South cry aloud for the genius of Goethals, and the fever districts of Africa and South America are even now beckoning to Gorgas. 'There are friths beyond Pentland and firths beyond Forth.' Meantime the lock gates at Gatun and Pedro Miguel and Miraflores are swinging open to the world's argosies of commerce; and the Navy of the United States stands forth on the seas as its champion, to guarantee its use to the world's shipping and its preservation as a key to the supremacy of American sea power."

The Board of Governors of the New York State Nautical School have issued invitations for the ceremonies attending the transfer of the training ship Newport from the Board of Education of the city of New York to the Governors of the New York State Nautical School on Saturday, Nov. 1, at two p.m., on board the Newport, at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River, New York city.



## OFFICERS OF THE U.S.S. OREGON, 1898-1913.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, has accepted the invitation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels to command the U.S.S. Oregon when that vessel leads the fleet through the Panama Canal at its formal opening in January, 1915. Admiral Clark commanded the Oregon in 1898 when she made her famous trip around South America to join the American fleet off Cuba, just in time to take part in the sea fight that ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Secretary Daniels is to be aboard the Oregon. In addition to Admiral Clark the Secretary will gather together as many officers and men who were aboard the ship on the famous cruise as possible. The officers in the Oregon during the voyage and the destruction of the Spanish fleet under Cervera were the following:

Capt. Charles E. Clark, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. James K. Cogswell; Lieuts. Reginald F. Nicholson, William H. Allen, Horace W. Harrison, Albert A. Ackerman, (J.G.) Edward W. Eberle; Ensigns Lucius A. Bostwick, Charles L. Hussey, Rufus Z. Johnston, jr.; Naval Cadets Harry E. Yarnell, Luther M. Overstreet, Cyrus R. Miller, Samuel G. Magill, Clarence S. Kempf; Surg. Phillips A. Lovering; Asst. Surg. Washington B. Grove; Paymr. Samuel R. Colhoun; Chief Engr. Robert W. Milligan; P.A. Engr. Cleland N. Offley; Asst. Engrs. Joseph M. Reeves, Frank Lyon, Thad C. Dunlap; Naval Cadets (Engineer Division) Henry N. Jensen, William D. Leahy; Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre; Captain of Marines Randolph Dickens; 2d Lieut. of Marines Austin R. Davis; Btsn. John Costello; Gunner Arthur S. Williams; Carpenter Milton F. Roberts.

Of the thirty-one above named officers, seven have been retired, sixteen are still on the active list, six are dead, one is dismissed the Service and one is honorably discharged. The list below shows the casualties and the present status of officers:

Clark is a rear admiral, retired, residing at Washington, D.C.

Cogswell died Aug. 12, 1908.

Nicholson is now a rear admiral and commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station.

Allen died Dec. 26, 1905, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Harrison is a captain, retired, residing in New York city.

Ackerman is a captain, retired, residing at San Diego, Cal.

Eberle is a captain on duty at the War College, Newport, R.I.

Bostwick is a commander, attached to the South Carolina.

Hussey is a commander, attached to the Georgia.

Johnston is a lieutenant commander, attached to the New Hampshire.

Yarnell is a lieutenant commander, attached to the New Jersey.

Overstreet is a lieutenant commander, on duty at Washington.

Miller is a lieutenant commander, on duty at the navy yard, New York.

Magill died at Newport, R.I., June 30, 1900.

Kempf is a lieutenant commander, on duty at Mare Island, Cal.

Lovering is a medical director, retired, residing at St. Helena, Cal.

Grove is a surgeon in the Arkansas.

Colhoun is a pay director, retired, residing at Bremer-ton, Wash.

Milligan died Oct. 14, 1909, at Annapolis, Md.

Offley is a commander, attached to the New Hampshire.

Reeves is a lieutenant commander, attached to the Jupiter.

Lyon is a commander, attached to the Kansas.

Dunlap was honorably discharged from the Navy Dec. 24, 1898.

Jensen is a lieutenant commander, attached to the Milwaukee.

Leahy is a lieutenant commander, on duty at Washington, D.C.

McIntyre was dismissed Oct. 24, 1898.

Dickens is a colonel, Marine Corps.

Davis died at Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900.

Costello died Aug. 31, 1908, at Wilmington, N.Y.

Williams is a gunner, retired, residing at Boston, Mass.

Roberts is a chief carpenter, retired, residing at West Medford, Mass.

## EUROPEAN CRUISE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

Nine battleships of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet with five auxiliaries sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 25, for a six weeks' cruise to Mediterranean ports, exactly as scheduled. The vessels sailing were the flagship Wyoming, the Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio, and the auxiliaries Celtic, Solace, Cyclops, Orion and Jason, all under command of Rear Admiral C. J. Badger.

Before the vessels sailed they were reviewed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt from on board the Dolphin. As the battleships crossed the Dolphin's bow their bands played and the crews manned the rails. In the official reviewing party, in addition to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Breckinridge, were Senator Frank Brandegee, of Connecticut; John E. Osborn, Assistant Secretary of State; Samuel J. Graham, Assistant to the Attorney General; John Burke, U.S. Treasurer, and Joseph E. Davies, Commissioner of Corporations.

The morning of Oct. 25 was used in paying formal calls and in the inspection of the flagship Wyoming. Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the fleet, arrived on board the Dolphin at ten o'clock and was received by Mr. Roosevelt in the Dolphin's cabin. Next came Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the First Division; Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commanding the Fourth Division, and Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, commanding the Third Division. They spent only a few minutes, chatting informally with Mr. Roosevelt and others of the official party, after which they returned to their flagships. Then the Secretary and his party visited the Wyoming. The Assistant Secretary was received by Rear Admiral Badger with the usual honors and inspected practically every part of the vessel except the engine room. Next he saw the Arkansas, the Connecticut and the Rhode Island. Upon the completion of the review the Dolphin returned to Hampton Roads, and at the invitation of the Assistant Secretary of War, Henry Breckinridge, the reviewing party inspected Fort Monroe and the Coast Artillery School.

The above mentioned vessels will proceed direct to Mediterranean ports in accordance with the following itinerary:

Vermont and Ohio, at Marseilles from Nov. 8 to Dec.

1; Arkansas and Florida, at Naples from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Connecticut and Kansas, at Genoa from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Utah and Delaware, at Villefranche from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Wyoming, at Malta from Nov. 8 to Nov. 11, at Naples from Nov. 12 to Nov. 18, at Villefranche from Nov. 19 to Dec. 1.

It is expected that the Solace will arrive at Villefranche about Nov. 10, and make her headquarters at that port. It is expected that the Orion will visit Marseilles and Villefranche, the Celtic Naples and Gibraltar, and the Jason Genoa, Villefranche and Marseilles, and the Cyclops Naples and Genoa, the movements of these vessels, however, being as directed by the commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Badger.

Leaving port on Dec. 1, the fleet will rendezvous and proceed to the Atlantic coast of the United States, vessels then going to their home yards, arriving about Dec. 15.

The vessels under Rear Admiral Badger at eight p.m., Oct. 27, were in longitude 64.40 west, latitude 39.40 north, proceeding at twelve knots in a smooth sea. All the auxiliaries were off the Wyoming's beam. A wireless to the New York Herald, Oct. 29, from on board the U.S.S. Wyoming, at sea, via wireless to Cape Race, N.F., says that the vessels passed the Titanic grave at midnight, making twelve and one-half knots. The steady performance of the battleship's auxiliaries is remarkable and is commented on by all of the commanders. The weather was perfect and the course due east.

## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

On Oct. 30 Representative W. B. Sharp introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that nearly twenty-six per cent. of those who have taken the entrance examinations to the Military Academy at West Point during the last three years have failed to pass such examinations, though it was the second test for some of them, and this notwithstanding the fact that many of such candidates were graduates of our public high schools; and further, in view of the fact that such tests have been pronounced by those competent to judge as being altogether too severe in their character for others than those possessing the very highest qualifications of scholarship, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to send to the House of Representatives full information upon the following points: First, his recommendations as to the desirability of modifying the existing standard for such examinations, and also as the institution of a preparatory course of instruction to be provided for by the Government at a nominal expense to the candidates, so the end that all may have an equal opportunity to qualify for admission as cadets. Second, what changes, if any, he would recommend in the curriculum of studies at the Military Academy at West Point, and more particularly with reference to the inauguration of regulations which shall secure to every cadet who fails in not more than one study and is not otherwise delinquent, the absolute right to a re-examination.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. Res. 294, Mr. Deitrick.—Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, directed to report to the House at the earliest practicable date a bill providing for an appropriation sufficiently large to make it possible to begin the immediate construction of a squadron of four additional battleships of mammoth design, one of which shall be built at a Government navy yard.

H. R. 9020, Mr. Edmonds.—Appropriating \$642,000 for improvements at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.: \$155,000 to purchase adjoining property; \$40,000 for construction of additional structures for fire protection and additional protection around magazines; \$45,000 for a building to provide adequate facilities for the comfort of employees and a storehouse for materials; \$140,000 for a new carpenter shop, lumber shed, and extensions of the present carpenter shop and lumber shed, with alterations, a high-explosive loading shop, and a fireproof ammunition storehouse; \$200,000 for additional machinery; \$12,000 for repairs to sidewalks and walls; and \$50,000 to replace the laboratory electrical shop, and plumbing and printing shop with a fireproof building.

H. R. 9021, Mr. Peters.—To provide for the erection of a statue to Napoleon Bonaparte, \$500,000.

H. R. 9042, Mr. Hay.—That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, educational institutions to which an officer of the Army is detailed as professor of military science and tactics may purchase from the War Department for cash, for the use of their military students, such stores, supplies, matériel of war, and military publications as are furnished to the Army, such sales to be at the price listed to the Army with the cost of transportation added: Provided, That all moneys received from the sale of stores, supplies, matériel of war, and military publications to educational institutions to which an officer of the Army is detailed as professor of military science and tactics shall respectively revert to that appropriation out of which they were originally expended and shall be applied to the purposes for which they are appropriated by law.

H. R. 9043, Mr. Lafferty.—Providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Postmaster General of telephone and telegraph lines necessary for the transmittal of Government messages and for the handling of such business of the general public as may be offered, and for the acquisition, by the discretion of the Postmaster General, of existing telephone and telegraph lines at the cost of reproduction.

H. R. 9068, Mr. Glass.—For the relief of Passed Asst. Surg. Micajah Boland, U.S.N.

H. R. 9069, Mr. Lafferty.—To place the name of ex-Lieut. Col. Milton N. Weidner upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

## TICKETS FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME.

As to tickets for the Army and Navy football game, to be played at the Polo Grounds, New York city, on Nov. 29, Lieut. Philip Mathews, secretary-treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, which has charge of the distribution of tickets for the game to Army subscribers, at West Point on Oct. 27 issued the following statement:

"Owing to the largely increased demand made upon the Army Athletic Council this year for seats for the Army and Navy football game in New York, the council is obliged to announce that applications for tickets for this event must be in the hands of the Athletic Committee before Nov. 1. Every effort will be made to supply seats to subscribers whose applications reach the committee subsequent to that date, but no assurance can be given that such applications can be filled."

Later it was announced that "the Army Athletic Council will issue orders on the New York Baseball Club which will insure the holders being able to purchase tickets for the Army-Navy football game at the rate of \$3 each. The method of procedure to be followed is for the enrolled supporter of athletics at the Military Academy to write to the secretary of the Army Athletic Council, requesting that an order for the number of tickets required be made out to the parties designated by him in his letter. The order will then be sent to the officer making the request, who will forward it to his friends. A check or the money for the tickets should accompany the order when forwarded to the New York Baseball Club."

The New York Baseball Club, whose office is Room 1003, Fifth Avenue Building, New York city, announced

that "Seats for the Army-Navy football game are on sale to parties recommended to us and whose applications are approved by committee. The limit of seats is four to each applicant and the price is \$3 each. Kindly send certified check on New York bank with self-addressed envelope bearing sufficient stamps for registration. The center seats on either side are taken by the two Academies. Only end seats and boxes are to be sold by the New York Baseball Club. The price for boxes is \$100. Each box seats four people."

It was announced that the seating arrangements planned for the game called for seats for 41,500 persons, and of this number the Army and Navy have the first call for 35,000, leaving about 6,000 for the New York Baseball Club. In addition to their allotment of seats, the Academies also have 144 boxes, which it is reported have already been assigned to prominent government officials, officers of the Army and Navy and a few persons who have always evidenced a deep interest in the affairs of the Military and Naval Academies.

West Point and Annapolis, of course, will not charge for any of their allotment of seats and boxes, and every seat will be occupied by invitation. The athletic associations of the Academies depend entirely upon the generosity of their alumni and friends for the money needed to carry them through the athletic seasons. The sale of seats by the Baseball Club will enable it to carry out its guarantee to turn \$12,000 into the Army and the same amount into the Navy relief funds—two charitable funds entirely apart from athletics at either of the institutions. The boxes to be sold by the club are expected to be temporary structures, in addition to those assigned to the Academies, and may number about 300.

The announcement that the price for these boxes would be \$100, which was made on Oct. 24, was the cause of some criticism. The New York Times said: "At West Point it was said that neither of the Academies had the power to reduce the price. The charge that that price was exorbitant and that it would cause many to look upon the game as a money making affair was not just to either of the Academies, or for that matter to the New York Baseball Club, which in order to bring the game to New York guaranteed \$12,000 to the Army and the same amount to the Navy relief funds." Editorially the Times said: "The worst that can be said, and it is probably also the best that can be said, of this enterprise is that our great national schools for the education of the officers of the Army and Navy ought not to be associated with a huge speculative enterprise of this kind. The Army and Navy players were naturally attracted by the opportunity to have their annual football contest in the great arena of the metropolis. There was, of course, no thought in their minds of the inevitable association of their fair names and the dignity of their schools with a monster speculative enterprise. The charge of \$100 for a box at a football game may not seem exorbitant to persons who are accustomed to paying huge sums to see prize fights, but we fancy that these future officers of our Army and Navy do not care to have any enterprise in which they are concerned judged on precisely that basis."

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of a claim for mileage by 1st Lieut. A. C. Cron, 10th Inf., the Comptroller says: "Except in the case of an officer whose station is changed while he is on leave of absence (specifically provided for in the Act of June 12, 1906, 34 Stat., 247), officers of the Army are entitled to mileage only for travel necessarily performed in the military service, without troops, and under competent orders. Said orders must state that the travel directed is necessary in the military service (Act of March 3, 1883, 22 Stat., 456). The issuing of a travel order does not confer upon the officer to whom issued a vested right to mileage. Such right accrues only upon the performance of travel under the order. At the expiration of Lieutenant Cron's leave of absence after his relief from duty at Lansing, Mich., the 7th Infantry was stationed at Galveston, Texas, and the 10th Infantry at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone. He did not join the 7th Infantry as directed in the orders of June 4, 1913, but, upon the expiration of his leave, proceeded to join the 10th Infantry as authorized by the orders of June 16, 1913. It would thus appear that the only travel performed was under the orders issued in compliance with Lieutenant Cron's request and which do not state that said travel was necessary in the military service. Lieutenant Cron is not entitled to mileage under the orders of June 4, 1913, because no travel was performed under said orders. He is not entitled to mileage under the orders of June 16, 1913, because the travel performed under said orders was not necessary in the military service, but was for his own convenience. (See paragraph 1320, A.R., 1910.)"

Replying to a request of the Chief Q.M., U.S.A., that the Comptroller modify his decision of Sept. 19 concerning expense of excess baggage for an officer traveling under mileage orders, the Comptroller replies: "The direction in the decision of the 19th ultimo that—'As it appears, however, that payment for what is termed "excess baggage" has been made under a long continued practice of the administrative department, sanctioned by the accounting officers of the Treasury, payments made by disbursing officers prior to the promulgation of this decision, but not later than the 24th instant, if otherwise correct, will be passed to their official credit'—was to protect disbursing officers of the government who had actually made payments of the character sanctioned in the decision under a practice then obtaining. It is not believed that this office would be warranted in extending this protection to the officers who issued the transportation requests or to the beneficiaries of the transportation requests. The officer having the benefit of whatever request was issued should, in my opinion, be required by the Department to pay for the service rendered thereunder. The Government has already paid him in the shape of mileage. He should now be required to pay the bill of the carrier for the service which he received. As stated in the decision of the 19th ultimo, there is no warrant of law for the payment of these bills, nor is there any appropriation available for their payment. This office cannot be in the position of authorizing a payment to be made which the law does not authorize. There is a difference here between authorizing a payment to be made and directing credit to a disbursing officer for a payment which he has already made under decisions or a practice in force at the time he makes the payment. The latter, I think, is as far as the Comptroller is warranted in going."

On an appeal of the Secretary of War from a decision disallowing the payment to Major W. C. Rivers, Cav., U.S.A., for commutation of quarters, the Comptroller says: "In 19 Comp. Dec., 839, it was held that officers of the Army detailed under said act to the Philippine Constabulary do not perform military service in the line



of their duty as U.S. Army officers, but civil duty, and that they should be treated as officers on leave of absence. (See also Digest Opinions J.A. General of the Army, 1912, pages 10 and 103.) I am of the opinion that Major Rivers was not entitled to the commutation of quarters which he received, and that credit for the payment was properly denied in the accounts of Major Smith, who paid him. The action of the Auditor is affirmed and a certificate of no differences will issue. Revision is limited to the items of which revision is requested and the right of revision as to the remainder of the account is reserved."

The Comptroller declines to allow Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A., U.S.A., for articles damaged by water while on the U.S.A. transport Logan in excess of the amount certified to by the War Department as reasonable, useful, necessary and proper.

The Comptroller decides that the Secretary of the Navy can, under the Act of March 2, 1913, contract with an experienced and competent man of North Carolina to collect the naval records of that state for a compensation of \$150 per month, but he cannot put out the advertising or have photographic copies of certain records prepared at the places of their deposit under the provisions of the act named.

Two officers of the Navy, Assistant Naval Constructors Gawne and Howard, occupy four rooms in a department house in Washington, D.C., where the heating and light are paid for as part of the rent. In response to the claim that each of these officers should receive the allowance for four rooms instead of for the one bedroom he occupies independently of the other, the Comptroller says: "The facts in Assistant Naval Constructor Gawne's case, supra, present a question not previously considered by this office, namely, as to the basis on which the heat and light allowances of two officers occupying exclusively one entire apartment should be computed. It appears that the maximum number of rooms each of the two officers in question was entitled to occupy as quarters was four. The two officers occupied jointly four rooms (the halls and bathroom not being regarded as rooms—see 20 Comp. Dec., 83, Aug. 15, 1913), and if these four rooms were occupied by the two officers exclusively as their quarters their heat and light allowances should be computed upon the same basis as if they had each exclusively occupied two rooms as quarters. Rooms exclusively occupied by two or more officers entitled to heat and light allowances are not 'rooms used in common with other guests or tenants' within the meaning of the decisions of this office of July 30, 1913 (66 MS. Comp. Dec., 471), Aug. 15, 1913 (20 Comp. Dec., 83), Aug. 18, 1913 (66 MS. Comp. Dec., —), and Sept. 6, 1913, (20 Comp. Dec., —). The question submitted is answered accordingly."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Castine was placed out of commission at Boston Oct. 23, 1913.

The collier Vestal has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The Galveston has been assigned to duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

The mail address of the Buffalo has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The Idaho has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, has been transferred from the Wisconsin to the Tennessee.

The Craven, Stockton and Wilkes have been ordered out of commission at Charleston, S.C.

The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Reserve, which has been temporarily on board the Charleston, has been transferred back to the Colorado.

The Vermont has been temporarily transferred from the Second to the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet. The vessel will remain assigned to the Fourth Division until the return of the ship from Europe, about Dec. 15, when she will rejoin the Second Division.

The British battle cruiser New Zealand, a gift from the Dominion of New Zealand to England, arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 28, for a week's stay. She took on board Oct. 29 1,000 tons of oil fuel. She is the first warship that has taken oil fuel from this island.

The electrically driven collier Jupiter has made a successful forty-eight hour trial run off Santa Barbara, Cal. The ship averaged 14.78 knots an hour for forty-eight hours, or more than three-quarters of a knot above her designed speed. The Jupiter is an experiment in naval construction, and her subsequent performances will be watched with the keenest interest and in comparison with the collier Neptune, of the same size, but using the new reduction gear, instead of electric dynamos and motors, to bring the high speed of her turbines down to a workable and economic basis.

Steaming tests of the third and fourth group of torpedoed destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet were finished off Block Island Oct. 24. Considerable improvement was made in what is termed smokeless speed runs by all the boats, which are oil burners. The Jouett exceeded her contract speed, while the Beale scored 100 per cent. in a smoke test trial, running four hours with no smoke showing. The Jouett averaged 32.9 knots in her two hours' test, the Beale made 29 knots, and the other eight boats averaged more than 27 knots. Capt. William S. Sims, the flotilla commander, completed his quarterly inspection of the vessels under his command Oct. 24, with the exception of the six destroyers at New York.

Unofficial accounts concerning the standardization trials of the new battleship Texas off the Rockland (Me.) course state that the tests were completed Oct. 27, with results entirely satisfactory to the builders and the Navy officers aboard. Her fastest run over the mile course was made at the rate of 22.28 knots, which is more than one and a quarter knots faster than the government contract calls for. The Texas went on to the course at about ten o'clock, and after a three-mile run to test the efficiency and durability of the engine repairs made accomplished nine runs in all. She showed up splendidly in them all, it is reported, including anchor tests. Further trials will be made at sea while the vessel is on its way to Newport News. The average of the five fastest runs upon which the standardization data is based was 21.128 and the propeller revolutions averaged 125.48 per minute. The trial indicated that the contract speed of twenty-one knots can be obtained by an average of 123 propeller revolutions a minute. The maximum amount of horsepower developed during

the tests was 28,100 and the vessel's displacement during the runs was 27,500 tons.

While attempting to disentangle a wire cable during mine planting maneuvers at the southeast of Plum Island, N.Y., Oct. 28, Corporal John Hicks, 100th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., stepped into the coil, which was being paid out over the mine planter General Ayres's stern, and was carried to the bottom of Gardiner's Bay in nine fathoms of water. It is believed that Hicks's body was almost cut in two by the cable before he was pulled overboard. Corporal Hicks was one of the detail sent from Fort Terry, Plum Island, for a day's practice in planting three mines. He was stationed on the stern of the Ayres to watch the wire cable, which was coiled in the shape of a figure 8. He was twenty-eight years old, and his former home was in Twenty-fourth street, New York.

By being hemmed in by flames in the foundry room of the U.S.S. New Jersey at Newport News, Va., Oct. 28, when a gasoline tank exploded, one man received burns that probably will result in death, while two others were badly burned. One seaman is said to have held a torchlight near the gasoline drum.

The Torpedo Station won the first indoor athletic meet held on Oct. 22 in the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. at Newport, R.I., scoring 24 points. Fort Adams and the Training Station were second with 19 points each, while the U.S.S. Jowett was third with 10 points. Winners of firsts were: Running high jump, Blumenheim, Training Station, 4 ft. 7 in.; shot put, Connor, Fort Adams, 44 ft. 3 in.; pole vault, Nye, Torpedo Station, and Craig, U.S.S. Jowett, tied, 8 ft. 6 in.; running broad jump, Connor, Fort Adams, 16 ft. 6 in.; 188-yard dash, Nye, Torpedo Station, 13 sec.; 220-yard dash, Connor, Fort Adams, 28.45 sec.; 440-yard dash, Nye, Torpedo Station, 67 sec.; one-mile run, Moore, Training Station, 5 min. 15.45 sec.

It is the hope of the Brooklyn Branch of the Navy Y.M.C.A. to ultimately organize Y.M.C.A. clubs in each of the training schools and on each of the battleships, with all that such organizations might mean for the pleasure and profit of the men of the Service. Such a club has been successfully established on the battleship Wyoming, which now has a membership of twenty-five men, with Ensign Ralph W. Holt as chairman of the club committee. This club, through the educational committee, conducts a debating society, having now thirty-seven members, and capable of conducting debates in an open compartment so successfully that the last one was attended by about 200 people, including several officers. Through a religious work committee the weekly Bible class is conducted with twenty-nine members, and a third committee for membership and social purposes is also actively at work.

According to the Vallejo (Cal.) News of Oct. 21 there will be something doing when the U.S. refrigerator ship Glacier reaches Mexican waters and begins distributing her cargo of beef to the naval vessels now doing patrol duty in southern waters. It is alleged that the meat which is being taken south is in a bad state of decomposition and that it is certain to be condemned by the medical officers attached to the various vessels for which it is to be issued. The beef, according to the News, was taken south by the Glacier six months ago, and when she returned to Mare Island it was placed in cold storage at San Francisco and then reloaded and taken south again Oct. 18. While the meat was being loaded on the Glacier last week some persons who had doubt as to its fitness for food purposes took the trouble to cut open the sacks in which it is packed, and as a result it is said that the beef was found to be "rotten."

The New York Herald reports the successful results of experiments by the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet to test the thoroughness of our preparations for the defense of the Panama Canal. Colonel Goethals reports that the data attained by the vessels in steaming over a course just beyond the estimated range of the Coast Artillery forts would not have been of any value to an enemy's fleet and that the height of the intervening land would prevent hostile vessels from dropping projectiles into the Gatun locks from the open sea. To keep a hostile fleet still further away an important modification of the defense arrangements has been made by Colonel Goethals. This has been to extend the breakwater from Toro Point some distance further out to sea than was originally intended. Such action was taken because the Navy Department suggested the desirability of providing a safe anchorage within the harbor for at least sixteen battleships. On the sea end of the breakwater long range guns will be erected. The joint Army and Navy exercises to test the forts which were set for next February following the advance base maneuvers in Porto Rico have been postponed until 1915 at the request of the War Department. That is until the land fortifications had been entirely finished and all the fire-control instruments installed. On the Pacific side a question concerning the adequacy of the defense has been raised by some Coast Artillery officers because of the lack of fortifications on Taboga Island, which is about twelve thousand yards from the end of the Pacific terminus of the canal. Some experts say that an enemy's vessels could take up a position behind Taboga Island and attack the Panama fortifications. This and other important questions will be considered during the present trip of Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, to the Isthmus. Mr. Garrison is accompanied by Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

#### THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere:

Buffalo, sailed Oct. 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Birmingham, sailed Oct. 28 from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for La Guaira, Venezuela.

Maryland, arrived Oct. 28 at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Vestal, arrived Oct. 29 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Nereus and Proteus, arrived Oct. 29 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Whipple, Paul Jones and Perry, arrived Oct. 29 at San Diego, Cal.

Charleston and St. Louis, arrived Oct. 29 at Bremerton, Wash.

Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Nebraska, sailed Oct. 29 from Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Uncas, arrived Oct. 29 at the navy yard, New York.

Perkins and Roe, sailed Oct. 29 from Newport, R.I., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Sterett, Terry and Monaghan, sailed Oct. 29 from Newport, R.I., for Charleston, S.C.  
Rainbow, sailed Oct. 30 from Shanghai, China, for Fuchau, China.  
Nanshan, sailed from Guaymas for San Francisco Oct. 13.  
Roe and Perkins, arrived at Philadelphia Oct. 30.  
Panther, sailed from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia Oct. 31.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Oct. 23, 1913.

Promotion in the Navy.

Comdr. Ridley McLean to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of captain, for a period of four years from Nov. 5, 1913.

Nominations sent to the Senate Oct. 30, 1913.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors: James G. Field, George Pickrell and Albert M. D. McCormick.

Surgeon to be a medical inspector: William C. Braisted.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Marine Corps:

Woolman G. Emory and George H. Osterhout, Jr.

Citizen to be an assistant surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps:

Cliff C. Wilson, of Texas.

To be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps:

John N. Bassin, of New York, and Albert E. Man, of Pennsylvania.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 24.—Rear Admiral C. J. Boush detached command Third Division; to command Second Division Atlantic Fleet. Rear Admiral F. P. Fletcher detached Second Division; to command Third Division Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. O. Dunn to Supervisor of New York Harbor.

Comdr. R. K. Crank detached command Maine; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdr. F. H. Schofield detached War College; to Arkansas as executive officer.

Comdr. W. A. Moffett detached Arkansas; to command Maine.

Lieut. Comdrs. J. M. Enoch, A. G. Howe and J. P. Jackson commissioned, from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. R. P. Craft to Nebraska as ordnance officer.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham detached Paducah; to treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts. G. L. Caskey, H. F. Glover, A. C. Read, F. C. Starr and R. A. Theobald commissioned, from July 1, 1913.

Lieuts. (J.G.) A. T. Bidwell, F. J. Comerford, W. K. Kilpatrick, T. C. Kinkaid, C. W. Magruder, H. T. Markland, H. E. Rogers and G. W. Struble commissioned, from June 8, 1913.

Med. Insp. G. T. Smith to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Med. Insp. L. W. Sprattling detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to naval recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.

Surg. J. D. Manchester commissioned, from Sept. 29, 1913.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached naval recruiting station, Atlanta, Ga.; to wait orders.

Asst. Surgs. W. E. Bradbury, W. L. Haworth, Daniel Hunt, H. R. McAllister and T. A. Ratliff, all M.R.C., commissioned, from Oct. 2, 1913; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Pay Insp. T. S. O'Leary commissioned, from Aug. 20, 1913.

Paymr. J. F. Kutz detached receiving ship at Mare Island; to navy yard, Mare Island.

Paymr. E. A. McMillan detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to sick leave of absence.

P.A. Paymr. U. R. Zivnaska commissioned, from Aug. 2, 1913.

Mach. W. H. Hubbard detached Tennessee; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk L. R. Corbin reappointed; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paymr. Clerk C. R. Beatty appointed; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCT. 25.—Comdr. A. G. Kavanagh commissioned, from July 1, 1913.

Comdr. Ridley McLean detached Florida; to Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck detached Idaho; to Florida as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Wygant commissioned, from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. G. E. Lake commissioned, from Nov. 9, 1912.

Lieut. John Rodgers detached Nebraska; to Paducah.

Lieuts. (J.G.) H. B. Meclary and R. W. Clark commissioned, from June 6, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. P. Emrich to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Ensigns Frank Hindle, Ralph Martin, August Schulze and F. G. Kutz commissioned, from July 30, 1913.

Ensign W. H. Osgood detached Virginia; to temporary duty Constellation.

Ensign A. B. Sanborn detached Vermont; to temporary duty Constellation.

Ensign F. K. Elder detached Connecticut; to temporary duty Constellation.

Ensign H. A. Ward detached Florida; to temporary duty Constellation.

Ensign A. E. Montgomery detached Virginia; to temporary duty Constellation.

Ensign W. H. O'Brien and C. S. Gillette detached Hopkins; to Stewart.

P.A. Surg. C. B. Camerer commissioned, from March 28, 1913.

Asst. Surgs. C. A. Castello, M.R.C. and J. J. Kaveney, M.R.C., commissioned, from Oct. 10, 1913.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Bostick, M.R.C., commissioned, from Oct. 4, 1913.

Asst. Surg. Rexwald Brown, M.R.C., commissioned, from Oct. 3, 1913.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Roddis, M.R.C., commissioned, from Oct. 10, 1913; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Btsn. Norman McIntire detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to home.

Gun. G. D. Stillson detached New Jersey; to temporary duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk S. H. Dickson appointed; to Chattanooga, Oregon and Raleigh.

Paymr. Clerk W. S. Hullfish appointment revoked.

OCT. 27.—Capt. Thomas Snowden detached command South Carolina; to Naval War College.

Capt. R. L. Russell detached Judge Advocate General, Navy Department; to command South Carolina.

Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes detached New Jersey; to Virginia as first lieutenant.

Ensign G. C. Hitchcock detached Georgia; to Constellation.

Ensign W. H. Osgood detached Constellation; to Eagle.

P.A. Surg. L. W. McGuire to Louisiana.

Asst. Surgs. C. W. Carr, M.R.C., and J. F. Riordan, M.R.C., commissioned, from Oct. 10, 1913; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Btsn. Norman McIntire placed on the retired list of the Navy from Oct. 22, 1913, in accordance with Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes (physical disability).

Gun. A. S. Rollins detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to New Jersey.

Mach. J. A. Crimmins detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

OCT. 28.—Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Train detached Walke; to duty connection fitting out Benham and in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Freeman detached San Francisco; to Rhode Island as first lieutenant.

Lieut. F. V. McKair to New Jersey as ordnance officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. R. Smith to naval recruiting station, Portland, Ore.

Ensign August Schulze detached California; to temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign J. E. Meredith to naval training station, St. Helena, Va.

Ensign Ralph Martin, Jr., detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to San Francisco.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Borden to duty under instruction at Naval Medical School.

Asst. Paymr. H. J. Hauser detached Buffalo; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Civil Engr. E. R. Gayler detached naval station, Honolulu; to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Paymr. Clerk James Fellis appointment revoked.



OCT. 29.—Paymr. G. C. Schafer to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.  
Paymr. H. A. Wise detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to wait orders.  
P.A. Paymr. Thom Williamson, jr., to Charleston and Milwaukee.

OCT. 30.—Lieut. A. T. Church detached Hannibal; to Louisiana.  
Lieut. W. H. Toaz detached Naval Recruiting Station, Portland, Ore.; to Hannibal as executive officer and navigator.  
Gun. A. E. Bentfield detached Idaho; to temporary duty Wisconsin.

Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Oct. 30, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. A. Strait to Helena.  
Ensign A. G. Kirk detached Wilmington; to Saratoga.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 30.—Major L. J. Magill, A.A. and I., detached Eastern Recruiting Division; to Advance Base School, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. A. J. Corbeiser to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

First Lieut. E. N. McClellan detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Office Judge Advocate General, Navy Department.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

## REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

OCT. 23.—First Lieut. of Engrs. U. Harvey assigned to duty in Division of Revenue Cutter Service.

OCT. 25.—Second Lieut. W. J. Keester preparatory orders to Manning revoked.

Second Lieut. C. H. Dench preparatory orders to Unalga revoked.

Senior Capt. H. M. Broadbent to Portland, Maine, in connection with repairs to Woodbury.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden to South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

OCT. 27.—Capt. J. M. Moore to Washington, D.C., on official business.

Second Lieut. J. J. Hutson preparatory orders to Tahama.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager, preparatory orders to Gresham.

Second Lieut. G. T. Finlay preparatory orders to Andros-coggin.

OCT. 28.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell granted ten days' leave.

OCT. 29.—Third Lieut. T. S. Klinger preparatory orders to Apache.

Third Lieut. E. G. Rose preparatory orders to Windom.

Third Lieut. F. J. Gorman preparatory orders to Pamlico for engineering duty.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman granted fifteen days' leave, beginning Nov. 4.

First Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina granted thirty days' leave, beginning Nov. 1.

Third Lieut. J. F. Farley, jr., granted twenty days' leave, beginning Nov. 9.

OCT. 30.—First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat preparatory orders to Algonquin.

First Lieut. Eben Barker preparatory orders to Seminole.

## REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The revenue cutter Tuscarora, via Grand Haven, Mich., left White Lake, destination to be Milwaukee.

Assistance was rendered by the revenue cutter Gresham, stationed at Boston, Mass., to the steamer Hattie H. Barbour from St. Johns, New Brunswick, and bound for New York, N.Y. She had collided with the schooner W. H. Clifford off Gray Head. She was towed to New Bedford for repairs.

The revenue cutter Apache having received information that the schooner Carrie E. Wright was ashore on Breton's Bay, Potomac River, Md., on Oct. 24, steamed to her assistance and found her fast aground all over. The Apache's crew found it necessary to drag her over a hard sandy bottom before reaching deep water. Orders were given to rig tackles in the attempt to heave her into the deeper water by hand. The master of the Carrie E. Wright had her cargo removed and put ashore. After working during a high tide, all that day and next morning the Apache finally succeeded in towing her into Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

The revenue cutter Manning arrived Oct. 27 at Port Townsend on her Alaskan cruise.

The U.S. revenue cutter Manning, Capt. F. G. Dodge, arrived at Seattle Oct. 30, from Alaska, having completed a 16,000-mile cruise among the Aleutian islands, including a visit to Attu, the most westerly on the chain. "The natives on the isolated islands are in much better condition than in previous years," said Captain Dodge. "There is not much sickness and the natives are beginning to observe the sanitary regulations given them." The Manning took aboard sixty-five reindeer at Portage Bay and landed thirty-eight of them on Univak Island and twenty-two at Dutch Harbor. A few reindeer were given to each native village, with instructions for their care, so that they may be propagated and supply food and clothing for the natives. Two reindeer were eaten aboard the Manning, the crew preferring the meat to beef or mutton.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate H. Manson, Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck, New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Unalaska, Alaska.

MIAMI—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Key West Fla.

MOHAWK—Out of commission, South Baltimore.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Cardin, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNORHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Seah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, T.H.

TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. H. Shea, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—1st Lieut. C. A. Alger, Port Townsend, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.

WYONONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1913.

Comdr. W. P. Scott gave a beautiful dance Tuesday evening aboard the Massachusetts. The band from the U.S.S. Wisconsin furnished music on the quarterdeck, which was enclosed in canvas and flags. Many prominent Philadelphians were among the guests, and among those of the Navy contingent were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. M. Hunt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Menner, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Capt. and Mrs. Hiram Bearss, U.S.M.C., Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee Pryor, Miss Katherine Knight,

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Lieut. Comdrs. W. G. Roper, W. M. Falconer, W. K. Wortman and D. C. Hanrahan, Colonel G. Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Capt. F. M. Wise.

Mrs. L. J. Wallace entertained at auction Wednesday in honor of Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, who soon leaves for the Pacific coast with her husband, Lieutenant Blackburn, who is ordered to join the staff of Rear Admiral Doyle. The officers of the Wisconsin gave a delightful dance aboard Wednesday evening. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Benson, Lieut. and Mrs. L. J. Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. George Landenberger, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Reno, Ensign and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Comdr. J. L. Latimer, Major and Mrs. G. C. Reid, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Powers, Paymr. and Mrs. Charles O'Leary, Lieut. A. S. Hickey, Paymr. W. J. Hine, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Graham Copeland, Lieut. Comdr. P. D. Karns, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Ensign and Mrs. W. V. Coombs, Paymr. B. D. McGee, Paymr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Parker, Paymr. and Mrs. M. H. Philbrick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Parker have as their guest Miss Miller, from Vermont. Mr. Albert Grant entertained informally Thursday evening at a dance party at the home of his mother, Mrs. A. W. Grant, on South Twenty-first street. A meeting was called at the navy yard on Friday, each department having one officer to represent it, for the purpose of deciding on the hops for the coming winter, and an air of great rejoicing ensued on account of the sanction of the one-step, which is so widely danced at present. Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger entertained at their home, 2504 South Garnet street, Friday evening at four tables of auction.

Lieut. W. W. Smyth, U.S.N., and his bride have returned from an extended wedding tour and will be at home after Nov. 15 at Locust and Thirtieth streets. Lieut. Henry Arnold, U.S.A., and Mrs. Arnold (Eleanor Pool) will spend two weeks with Mrs. Sydney Pool, in Ardmore. Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold have just returned from a month's trip to Panama.

The head officers of the respective departments in the yard met Monday and decided to give three balls the coming season, one the last of November, one in December and one in January. These are not hops, but real dances, with invitations issued to about 800 guests, thus promising something quite festive for the Navy folk and their friends. Comdr. Thomas W. Ryan, U.S.N., has been spending the past week with his brother, Capt. John J. Ryan, U.S.A., and sister, Mrs. Ennis, on North Sixteenth street.

Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse and Mrs. Huse are visiting their daughter, in Ardmore. They will leave about Nov. 1 for Newport, R.I., where Captain Huse will be located this winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Bushrod Howard will reside at "The Clinton" this winter.

Ensign and Mrs. Charles M. Cook, jr., entertained at a charming dinner on board the Maine prior to the dance on the Wisconsin Wednesday. Among the guests were Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Paul, Miss Anna Paul, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell and Ensign McCormick. The officers of the Minnesota entertained at a thè dancant from four to six Tuesday afternoon.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 28, 1913.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge arrived here on Saturday to inspect the ships that were leaving that day for a Mediterranean cruise. A reception was given for them at the club.

Mrs. Russell and the Misses Russell, sister and nieces of Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, arrived to-day to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Haynes for several weeks. Miss Lila Barrett was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Lyon. Lieutenant McNair gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. New Jersey on Wednesday for the Misses Barrett, Miss Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Lyon, Lieut. and Mrs. Mix, Lieut. and Mrs. Le Breton. After the hop Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland gave a club supper for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Baird and Mr. Reed Baird, of Baltimore, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix. Friday Paymaster Hagner, of the U.S.S. Nebraska, gave a luncheon on board ship for Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. J. W. Lyon, Misses Barrett, Ghent and Sadler. Major and Mrs. James M. Williams had a dinner on Tuesday in honor of their wedding anniversary, their guests being Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Riddle. Mrs. Harry Lee Pettus has returned from a visit to New York.

Mrs. Houston Eldredge is visiting relatives in Rye, N.Y. Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave an auction party on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. George A. Nugent and for Mesdames Theodore C. Lyster, George F. Adams, Kenneth C. Masteller, C. C. Carter, Archibald H. Sunderland, Thomas T.

Knox and Bradley. Prizes were won by Mrs. Nugent and Mrs. Lyster.

Mrs. Allen Kimberly has been ill for a week, but was to-day able to sit up for a short while. Mrs. R. O. Edwards was hostess at an auction party on Monday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Perry. Other guests were Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, William P. Pence, Holcombe, Kenneth C. Masteller, Maxwell, W. C. Knight, Richard C. Marshall, jr., Archibald H. Sunderland, Robert E. Vose, John H. Pirie, Frederick Hanna, Junken, Warren Bell, Frederick Martin, John G. Hotz, William M. Smart. Prizes were won by Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Hotz, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Stuart.

Mrs. Magruder, of Washington, guest of Mrs. Holcombe, left for her home on Saturday. Lieutenant Commander Jessop gave a tea on board the U.S.S. Arkansas on Friday for Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. James W. Lyon, Miss Townsley, the Misses Barrett, Misses Kimberly and Miss Pullman. Mrs. George F. Adams gave a beautiful luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. George A. Nugent and for Mesdames Kimberly, Bradley, C. C. Carter, Walter C. Baker, Clifford L. Corbin, Richard C. Marshall, jr., Thomas Knox, H. C. Barnes, Miss Adams.

Lieutenant Weeks gave a luncheon and theater party in Norfolk on Saturday in honor of Miss Marion Townsley and Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Mrs. Richard C. Marshall was suddenly called to Syracuse, N.Y., to-day, by the illness of her sister's child. Ensign and Mrs. Max B. De Mott are guests of Col. and Mrs. Thomas T. Knox. Friday night Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Lyon had a Welsh rabbit supper for their house guest, Miss Barrett, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Mrs. Townsley, Miss Pullman, Paymasters Hagner and Brooks, Lieut. Lucian Minor, U.S.N., Lieuts. William Watt Rose and R. E. M. Goodrick.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave an auction party in honor of Miss Marion Townsley and for Mesdames George A. Wildrick, Guy A. Mix, John H. Pirie, C. C. Carter, R. O. Edwards, W. C. Knight, Frank C. Jewell, James W. Lyon, William P. Pence, Misses Pullman, Fee, Barrett. Prizes, silk stockings, were won by Mrs. Mix, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Townsley. Lieut. George M. Peek gave a club supper Saturday for Miss Barrett, Mrs. James W. Lyon, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Paymaster Hagner, Ensign Wentworth. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Misses Marion Townsley, Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenant Weeks and Lieutenant Humphrey, U.S.M.C.

Our troops leave Yorktown to-day and will reach here tomorrow afternoon. Major William P. Pence has been in command of the post while Colonel Haynes was with the troops in Yorktown.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd, of Fort Myer, and small daughter spent yesterday here. Mrs. William P. Pence left to-night for a week's stay with her brother, Surg. Arthur Dunbar, in Washington. Mrs. James W. Lyon spent several days last week with the Misses Barrett at their bungalow on Virginia Beach. Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a supper Sunday for Miss Ethel Pullman, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Commander Jessop and Ensign Brown. Mrs. Badger, wife of Admiral Badger, is a guest at the Chamberlain. Mrs. Maxwell, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Holcombe.

The last of the Atlantic Fleet sail from Hampton Roads tomorrow for the Gulf of Mexico. A game of football was played here on Sunday between the sailors from the Nebraska and a team of fort men, resulting in a victory for the Nebraskians.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 27, 1913.

No sooner had the 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, settled down peacefully after the strenuous summer at Winchester, than rumors of a move began to flit about. During the last few days these have been verified and we expect to relieve the 2d Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, within the month. A squadron of the 5th Cavalry comes here.

Lieut. O. R. Meredith arrived last week unexpectedly from Texas. The Merediths left Saturday for Pasadena, Cal., to visit Mrs. Meredith's mother, Mrs. W. H. Willard, at 619 South Robles avenue, until the Sherman sails in December. Major and Mrs. McNamee entertained at dinner on Tuesday last for Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire.

Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire are now located at the Deerpath Inn, Lake Forest, having left the post last Thursday. Mrs. John Cocke is expected on Tuesday with her young daughter to join Lieutenant Cocke before he leaves for Texas. Mrs. Sargent and Miss Sargent returned last Thursday from an extended trip through the East.

Lieutenant Plassmyer, 15th Cav., has been ordered to report to the School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth. We hear that the orders sending Capt. T. B. Seigle, 27th Inf., to the Philippines have been revoked.

A dance for the purpose of buying football outfits was given by the enlisted men in the post gymnasium last Saturday evening.

Everyone is busy packing and in another week the post will again be deserted, except for the quartermaster, Major F. H. Sargent.



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#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1913.

A number of parties were given last week. The usual week-end festivities were somewhat marred by the heavy rains, although there was a fair sized audience at the Army-Tufts football game.

Mrs. Bethel on Tuesday evening gave a dance at Cullum Hall for her house guest, Miss Olive Willson, a number of guests being asked. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery gave a dance at their quarters on Wednesday evening for the Misses Anais and Ethelyn Legendre, of New Orleans, and for Misses Helen Townsley, Higley, Wilson, Naumann, Vidmer, Captains Lindsey, Card and Downing, Lieutenants Perego, Purdon, Pullen, Harrington, Lee, Curry, Sullivan, Lewis, Sturgill, DeArmond, Chase.

Capt. and Mrs. Johnson had dinner before the hop on Friday for Miss Helen Townsley, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Captain Downing and Lieutenant Sultan. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts also gave a dinner before the officers' hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Lieutenant Beere gave a dinner at the club on Friday for his guests, Mrs. Barbour and the two Misses Barbour, of Englewood, N.J., and for Mrs. Vidmer, Lieutenants Pullen, Erwin and Purdon.

Lieutenant Morrissey gave a dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, Miss Thomas, Miss Katherine Jones and Captain Downing. Lieutenant Curry was a dinner host on Sunday at the club for the Misses Anais and Ethelyn Legendre and for Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Miss Dorsey Pullen, Captain Card and Lieutenant Chase. Mrs. Ennis and Miss Ennis, wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley at luncheon on Tuesday.

Bishop C. D. R. Crittenden and family, of Texas, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dew on Saturday. Miss Helen Townsley gave a cadet dinner on Saturday for the Misses Legendre, of New Orleans. After the hop on Friday Lieutenant Beere gave a supper at the club for Mrs. Barbour and the Misses Barbour, Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Miss Vidmer, Miss Stevens, Miss Holcombe, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Chase, Perego, Erwin, Pullen, Morrissey, Gray, Sultan and Purdon.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara's guests at supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns, Lieutenants Taylor and De Armond, Miss Wysong is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Larned; on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Larned's guests at supper were Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, Miss Wysong and Lieutenant Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan gave a little supper party on Monday for Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Vidmer, Miss Katherine Jones, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Beere, Sultan and Pullen.

Mrs. Charles Muecke, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Butler, several months, sailed Saturday for Cuba to join her husband in Camaguey. Little Isabel Muecke accompanied her mother and Miss Marie Muecke remained at West Point, where she is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Col. and Mrs. Gordon have recently returned from Princeton, N.J., where Colonel Gordon represented the Military Academy at the recent celebration.

Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery's guest for the week-end was Lieutenant Loustalot, of Fort Totten. Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner on Tuesday for Chaplain Silver and his sister, Mrs. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Haight and Mrs. Haight, of Highland Falls, and Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness. Captain Downing gave a large supper party on Saturday after the moving pictures for Mrs. Barbour and the Misses Barbour, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Miss Pullen, Miss Vidmer, Miss Katherine Jones, Lieutenants Sultan, Gray, Sellick, Pullen, Beere, Erwin, Morrissey, Harrington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes entertained at cards Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Miss Naumann and Lieutenant Gray. Colonels Townsley, Keefer, Sladen, Bethel, Tschappat, Majors Clayton, Murray, Ryan and Youngberg have taken the three days' riding test this week. Mrs. Mockridge, of Kentucky, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick for several days.

The informal officers' hop was held on Friday evening and despite the weather there was a good attendance. These informal hops are held in the lower hop room at Cullum Hall. Moving pictures were given at Cullum Hall on Saturday evening.

Mr. Dudley Hunt has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Caffery. Major Murray has returned to the post after attending to some official business in Texas. The society of Engineers of Eastern New York visited West Point on Saturday and met in Cullum Hall, where they were entertained by Colonel Fieberger and all the Engineer officers stationed here.

Mrs. Caffery was hostess of the regular meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday. Her paper was on "The Montessori System." After the paper Mrs. McGee gave current events. The South End Auction Club met with Mrs. MacMillan on Tuesday; Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman entertained the Monday Evening Club.

Two likely young candidates for the Military Academy have recently arrived at the post and as a consequence the proud parents are being overwhelmed with congratulations. Master Miner, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Miner, was born on Oct. 24, while the future Cadet Custer selected Oct. 28 as his birthday. Mr. Mayer, the organist, has planned to give the customary series of recitals this winter, the dates selected being the second Sunday of each of the five winter months. The first recital of the series will take place on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 9.

The schedule of the Cullum Hall football squad games follows: Oct. 29, Eastman Business College; Nov. 5, Mount Pleasant Academy; 12, Kingston Academy; 19, Fordham Preparatory School. All games are played at West Point on Wednesday afternoons at four o'clock. The Cullum Hall game last Wednesday was with the Yonkers High School, score 13-0 in favor of the Army.

A book of Army songs and yells has recently been pub-

lished. Attention of readers is invited to the bulletins of the Army Athletic Council printed elsewhere in these columns. The Army team had their hardest football battle of the season in the game with Tufts on Saturday, which was played in a downpour of rain. It was only by a score of 2 to 0 that the Cadets pulled through, the lowest number of points on record for a victory. In the third period Gurvin, the Tufts quarterback, fumbled a poor pass while standing behind his own goal line, and was thrown by Markoe and Wynne for a safety. The muddy field made heavy going and was responsible for frequent fumbles on both sides. Kicking was difficult and gave poor results.

The Army game expected a good game from Tufts and found the New Englanders even more heavy and formidable than they had anticipated. In the first half Tufts held the Army well. Once the Cadets worked the ball down to Tufts's four-yard line, but the visitors' defense stiffened and Tufts took it away on downs. Parks punted out of danger to the Army's thirty-eight yard line, and Hobbs signalled a fair catch. Woodruff, who had replaced Ford at fullback, tried for a goal from the field. The kick had good distance, but was wide of the posts. This was the only try at goal in the game. In the third period Lanphier and Ford carried the ball in successive rushes to the Tufts's twenty-five yard line, where an incomplete forward pass gave the visitors the ball.

A penalty for holding lost fifteen yards, and Gurvin went behind his goal line to punt. The pass was poor and he fumbled the ball. He recovered it, however, but not until Markoe and Wynne had broken through and thrown him behind the goal line for the safety. Tufts came back strong in the last period, and by a pretty forward pass, Parks to Stankard, took the ball from their own forty-five yard line to the Army's forty-yard mark. Angell and Westcott and Hadley, behind splendid interference, carried the ball to the Army's two-yard line. The Army fought hard, and on the third down Angell fumbled. Hess, who played good football in the Army backfield, broke through and took the ball, and rushes took it twenty yards and out of danger in the next two plays.

Prichard did most of West Point's punting and Parks kicked for Tufts. The Cadets tried the forward pass several times, but each time it was muffed up. Prichard, Doe, Lanphier and Hoge played best for the Army, while Westcott, Angell and Bingham were the Tufts stars. The Army lacked the services of Huston and Hodgson, who were recovering from minor injuries. Benedict was hurt and went out in the first quarter. The lineup:

Army.	Positions.	Tufts.
Markoe	Left end	Stankard
Wynne	Left tackle	O'Donnell
Meacham	Left guard	Houston
McEwan	Center	Richardson
Jones	Right guard	Dadman
Weyand	Right tackle	Bingham
Hoge	Right end	Bennett
Prichard	Quarterback	Parks
Hobbs	Left halfback	Westcott
Benedict	Right halfback	Hadley
Ford	Fullback	Angell

Score—Army, 2; Tufts, 0. Safety—Gurvin. Substitutes—Army: Jouett for Markoe, Markoe for Jouett, Jouett for Markoe, O'Hare for Wynne, Wynne for O'Hare, Packard for Wynne, Herrick for Meacham, Meacham for Herrick, Herrick for Meacham, Waddell for McEwan, McEwan for Waddell, Kerr for Jones, Jones for Kerr, Schwarzkopf for Jones, Conner for Weyand, Weyand for Conner, Merillat for Hoge, Hoge for Merillat, Merillat for Hoge, Hess for Hobbs, Doe for Benedict, Boots for Doe, Lanphier for Boots, Woodruff for Ford, Bradley for Woodruff, Ford for Bradley; Tufts: Tobin for Bingham, Bingham for Tobin, Gurvin for Parks, Parks for Gurvin, Proctor for Westcott, Westcott for Proctor, Volk for Hadley, Hadley for Volk, Elms for Angell, Angell for Elms, Referee—Oakeson, of Leigh. Umpire—Vail, of Pennsylvania. Linesman—S. B. Lewton. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

To patch up weak points shown by the Tufts and Colgate games in the Army's defenses, Hamilton Fish, captain of Harvard's 1909 team; Schultz, a former star center on one of Yost's Michigan teams; and Lieutenant Boyers, captain of the Army's team of 1902, who was a star center, have been devoting some time to the big men in the Army's advance line. Mr. Ewald, who is fighting it out for center, are expected to profit by this instruction, and the coach look for a general strengthening of the Cadets' defensive play.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 30, 1913.

Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy, was here on Saturday. Surg. John H. Iden, U.S.N., ordered to the naval hospital here after an interregnum of two years, was very popular when here previously. Ensign and Mrs. S. W. Scanland, U.S.N., and their son, Worth, who have been visiting Mrs. Scanland's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. M. Boyd, left Friday of last week for San Francisco, Ensign Scanland having been ordered to Pacific submarine duty.

After a visit of nearly three weeks to her mother's country estate at Deercliffe, Conn., Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Capt. John H. Gibbons, has returned and with her arrival plans for the social season at the Academy are under way. Mrs. Gibbons has formally announced that she will hold public receptions on Wednesday afternoons in November, from four to seven—an hour longer than former custom.

Mr. Herberster, of Oil City, Pa., is visiting his brother, Lieut. Victor D. Herberster, U.S.N., of the Aviation Corps, Naval Academy. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., accompanied their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kuehler, of Trieste, Austria, and the latter's sister, Miss Mary Barr, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to Annapolis on Saturday. While here they were entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., and in the evening were the guests of Miss Nancy Welch.

Lieut. C. S. McNeill, 15th U.S. Cav., will assume in a few days the post of U.S. military instructor at St. John's College, Annapolis. Lieutenant McNeill is an honor graduate of the University of West Virginia and a member of the bar of West Virginia. He was a midshipman for one year, but resigned and took an examination for the Army. He was No. 3 in a candidacy of 300.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., is in Annapolis and, with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Richard Welch, of this city, will shortly leave for Newport, where Mrs. Welch will reside with the family of Admiral Knight. Ensign Philip Van Horn Weems, U.S.N., has been visiting friends in Annapolis.

The meets of the Anne Arundel Hunt Club, an organization largely composed of Navy officers and ladies of naval society here, have been announced for October and November by the master of the fox hounds, Lieut. W. S. McClintic, U.S.N. The dates and leaders are: Oct. 27, St. Margaret's, hunt, M.F.H.; 30, Eastport, drag, M.F.H.; Nov. 3, Waterworks, hunt, M.F.H.; 6, Weems's Creek, drag, M.F.H.; 10, St. Margaret's, hunt, Corvax; 13, Eastport, drag, Melvin; 17, Waterworks, hunt, M.F.H.; 20, Weems's Creek, drag, Melvin; 24, St. Margaret's, hunt, M.F.H.; 27, place of hunt open, hunt, Melvin. All who care to ride are cordially invited. A few years ago foxes were so plentiful and so bold that farmers within five miles of Annapolis had to band together to destroy them. Reynard was feasting off their young pigs.

The Anne Arundel Hunt Club had its first hunt of the season this afternoon. The outing was a "drag." The riders assembled near Bay Ridge, about five miles from Annapolis, and had with them a fine pack of hounds. The hunt was under the leadership of Lieut. W. S. McClintic, U.S.N., master of the hounds.

Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, U.S.A., addressed the midshipmen's Christian Association, Naval Academy, on Sunday evening.

E. D. King, of New York, formerly in the Fourth Class of last year, who failed at the annual examination, has been reappointed and has entered this year's Fourth Class.

The Academy authorities have abandoned the practice of sending officers around with visitors to inspect the grounds and buildings, and have substituted the system of placing tourists under the care of retired subordinates of the Navy, who will be paid a per capita fee for their services to the visitors.

The new publication of the midshipmen, launched under

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the permission of Superintendent Gibbons, will make its appearance in a few days. It will be called "The Log of the Academy."

A movement has been started for a three-game baseball series next spring between West Point and Annapolis. The plan originated with the athletic authorities of the Naval Academy, but lacks yet the official sanction of the Superintendent. The project includes one game at West Point and two at Annapolis. The midshipmen are highly pleased with the suggestion.

On a muddy field Saturday afternoon the football men of Maryland Agricultural College were helpless against the strength and allround good work of the midshipmen and lost by 76 to 0. It is the largest score that the Navy team has run up against an opponent for a number of seasons. The visitors were hopelessly outclassed, and many of them suffered severely from the pounding they received. Knode and Shipley were put out of the game on account of injuries. The Navy used McReavey, Harrison, Failing and Blodgett for its most telling gains, though several times Leonard got around the flanks for nice runs. They had more success with forward pass plays than previously this season, three of the touchdowns being made on these plays. The midshipmen also showed improvement in goal kicking after touchdown, ten of eleven attempts being successful. The summary:

Naval Academy.	Positions.	Md. Agricultural.
Ingram	Left end	Pennington
Ralston	Left tackle	Ungraski
Howe	Left guard	Day
Perry	Center	Williams
Vaughan	Right guard	Wilson
Rodman	Right tackle	Huntmann
Gilchrist (captain)	Right end	Maus
Mitchell	Quarterback	Knods
McReavey	Left halfback	Ruff
Leonard	Right halfback	Carter
Harrison, H. H.	Fullback	Shipley

Score—Naval Academy, 76; Maryland A.C., 0. Referee—Thompson, of Georgetown. Umpire—Weymouth, of Yale. Head linesman—Stellenwerck, of Johns Hopkins. Time of periods—Twelve minutes. Substitutions: Naval Academy—Blodgett for Leonard, Failing for McReavey, Miles for Harrison, H. H., Emerson for Perry, Overesch for Ingram, Kennedy for Ralston, Wicks for Vaughan, De Roode for Rodman, Woodward for Howe, Graf for Gilchrist, Alexander for Blodgett, Vail for Mitchell, Leonard for Alexander, Craig for Leonard, Kenworthy for Overesch, Ward for Kennedy, Sizer for De Roode, McCouch for Woodward, Bates for Miles, Harrison, T. W., for Graf, Vinson for Vail, Alexander for Failing, Rogers for Wicks, Kriner for Emerson, Walker for Kriner, Armstrong for Kenworthy, Wessell for Vinson, Dashiels for Bates, Jones for McCouch, Betts for Ward, Fletcher for Harrison, T. W., Austin for Alexander; Maryland Agricultural—Montgomery for Pennington, Loomis for Knods, Aitchison for Williams, Johnson for Shipley, Touchdown—McReavey, 3; Leonard, 2; Ingram, Overesch, Miles, Craig, Wessell. Goals from touchdowns—Leonard, 5; Miles, 2; Blodgett, 2; Wessell.

While the large scores that the Navy team has been able to make against several weak antagonists are satisfactory in some ways, the lack of evenness in prowess deprives the games of interest to spectators who like to see well matched contests. The ground was very wet on Saturday afternoon and the drab uniforms of the players of the Maryland Agricultural College, who met the Navy, looked as if the wearers of them had been literally "rolled in the mud."

With half the schedule of games played, the coaches have set the midshipmen down to hard ball in practice. The coming matches are with stronger teams than those met so far. The midshipmen lost last year to Lehigh and Bucknell and are particularly anxious to recover their laurels this year. The practice period on Monday was devoted to signal work and kicking. Vail and Blodgett did fine work in punting.

Midshipmen will not return from the Army-Navy game on beds of roses. They will not be allowed sleepers and will have to re-embark for Annapolis as soon as the game is ended. Academic regulations will be strictly enforced throughout the trip.

The "Plebes" and "Youngsters," the Fourth and Third Classes, met on the gridiron Wednesday in a sharp and snappy game that ended 0 to 0. In the last half the aggressive Youngsters pressed the fight and had the oval most of the time in Plebe territory, and once the ball was within a few inches only of the Plebes's goal line, but the stalwart Fourth Classmen held them on downs and recovered the pigskin. The Fourth Classmen, not on the field, gathered on the southwest end of the stand and gave heroic encouragement to their team by shouts and cheers, and even were enthusiastic and capable enough to ring out the Academy's own automobile yell. The game ended with the ball in possession of the Fourth Classmen.

Nicholls, who played halfback two years ago on the Navy





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team and was quarterback part of last season, has joined the squad. He had been injured and was absent from this cause. The eleven of the Reina Mercedes, who went to Norfolk on Saturday to play the team from the U.S.S. Franklin, were routed, "horse, foot and dragons," by a score of 42 to 0. The contestants wallowed in the mud and the friends of the Reina Mercedes salve their feelings with the claim that this was more disadvantageous to them than to their opponents.

#### TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, P.C.Z., Oct. 20, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy on Oct. 11 had dinner at the Tivoli Hotel in Ancon, and afterwards went to the new National Theater in Panama City to see "The Time, Place and the Girl," played by the Morton Opera Company. Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Major Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Lieutenant Wilbur, Mrs. Wilbur, Miss Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Miss Lockett, Miss Birmingham, Lieutenants Hohl, Fitzmaurice, Maloney, Lieut. and Miss Beuret attended the Tivoli Club dance on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were also guests at the dance.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett had as supper guests Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Miss Lockett. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Greene, Colonel Blauvelt and Lieut. and Miss Beuret were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gorgas, of Ancon, on a delightful sail to Taboga Island. The trip consumed the whole day. Luncheon was served at the sanitarium. Other guests were Mr. Bunau-Varilla and his daughter and son-in-law, the Count and Countess Boncongne, Mrs. Vance and daughter from England, Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, Comdr. and Mrs. Augustine Almy, Colonel Phillips, Major and Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Harpham, Judge Furille and daughter, Messrs. Jackson, Wickes, Waters, Bowles, Dreyfus and Parker from Ancon; Col. and Mrs. Judson from Gatun and Dr. and Mrs. Williamson from Colon.

Monday evening the concert by the 10th Infantry band was in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Cron, who have recently joined the regiment. They were dinner guests on that evening of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and the concert was enjoyed from their porch. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests for auction bridge on Monday evening at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn. Wednesday evening Captain Merrill celebrated his birthday with a stag dinner at his home. The guests were those officers who have spent most of the time together "doing" the canal during the time when it was nearing completion. These officers were Captains MacArthur, Collins, Eskridge, Humber, Whitworth and Merrill. Each had his own branch of the work in which he was most interested, therefore he was named accordingly and the officers found their places at the dinner table by the following: "Gatun Lock" MacArthur, "Steam-shovel digger" Collins, "Cucaracha Slide" Eskridge, "Gold Hill" Humber, "Culebra Cut" Whitworth and "Gamboua Dike" Merrill. The centerpiece was very unique, consisting of a miniature Cucaracha Slide with many tin soldiers attempting to scale its sides.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Dorothy Tebbetts had a party to celebrate her seventh birthday. Her guests were the Misses Collins, Coleman, Helene and Mildred Gowen, Daisy and Langdon Reed, Merrill and Ingram, Masters Jones, Stokes, Merrill, Cron, also Mrs. Cocheu, whose birthday was the same day and who felt it an honor to be included. After congratulations and games the children were seated at the table and each little girl was decorated with the most adorable bonnet fashioned out of crepe paper and flowers. All the bonnets were different colors and were made to suit the individuality of the child for whom it was intended. The boys had Napoleon hats with feathery plumes of the crepe paper and the picture they all made was most beautiful. The place-cards were made of grotesque figures, cut from green cardboard with the name and residence of the represented character. The first course consisted of a "Jack Horner" pie, the top crust concealing a "plum" for each child. Then the beautiful birthday cake with its candles and ice cream and bonbons. Miss Dorothy Gowen, Miss Katherine Collins and Master Marcus Stokes were able assistants.

Mr. John Burke from Cristobal, Col. and Mrs. Greene and Colonel Blauvelt were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman on Thursday. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy enjoyed bridge at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Ford gave an auction bridge party for Mr. and Mrs. Zinn, from Empire, Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, from Ancon; while from Camp Otis were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Captain MacArthur, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Harry G. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Collins and Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Jones.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz for bridge on Friday evening. Earthquake shocks are still occurring. Many distinct, but not severe, ones have been experienced the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn had as their guests on Saturday evening for bridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sibert, C.E., has left for the States on his annual leave. Col. W. C. Gorgas, M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Gorgas, left for the States Oct. 13. Major R. E. Noble, M.C., and Dr. S. T. Darling, who will go to South Africa as assistants to Colonel Gorgas, sailed for the States Oct. 16.

Water has been flowing across the top of Cucaracha Slide through a trench which was completed on Monday. Sluicing with a three-inch hose and water at one hundred and fifty pounds pressure is being used to keep this trench open. When

the water between Cucaracha and the Predro Miguel Lock is of sufficient depth, dredges will be raised from the Pacific end of the canal and put at work on the south side of the slide. The Miraflores Locks were used for the first time on Oct. 16. A tug, a clapnet dredge, three barges and a steam launch were put through in one lockage. The barges were left in Miraflores Lake and the other vessels were returned to sea level. The time consumed in locking these vessels through the double lift was one and one-half hours.

When the Gamboa Dike was blown out on Oct. 10, there was a difference of six feet between the water in Culebra Cut and Gamboa Dike. Now the water level of the entire district shows a gain of one-half a foot from Oct. 9 to Oct. 12, 1913. Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy were entertained at dinner on Sunday at the Tivoli Hotel, by Mrs. James Bowles, of Gatun, a Wisconsin University fraternity brother of Lieutenant Kennedy.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Oct. 25, 1913.

Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, after a visit in New York, has returned to duty. Mrs. Duke is expected soon after Nov. 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Miss Waterman and Lieutenant Arnold made the trip this week to Oyster and enjoyed a supper and dance at Roger's.

Last Monday night the 18th Infantry Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, about 100 strong, accompanied by the band, were guests of the Galveston Lodge. Two boats were chartered for the trip, which was made without expense to the members. The celebration was in honor of Supreme Dictator Dorn, of San Francisco, a visitor in Galveston that night. The evening was passed very pleasantly and much enjoyed by all present. The regimental lodge also received an invitation to attend in a body the opening of the clubhouse at Houston.

Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Van Vliet, Mrs. Cecil, Mrs. Bartlett and Gordon, Mrs. Doster and Dorothy, and Mrs. Gunster and Mary Helen were in camp this week, as was Mrs. C. M. Blackford. Mrs. Burroughs, of the 4th Field Artillery, was also in camp for a visit. Colonel Rogers and Major Lacey were guests of friends in Galveston on Saturday to see "Ready Money." Lieut. T. C. Lonergan was "sweet sixteen" yesterday and gave a small party in camp, as is customary on birthdays. Later he was dinner host at Hotel Paton in honor of Major F. E. Lacey, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Major and Lieutenants Landis, Patch, Smith, Cook and Arnold attended the 6th Cavalry dance this week.

Revolver firing has begun in camp. Range practice will soon be taken up. Division maneuvers are said to be planned for the immediate future. Battalion and regimental training has been ordered and problems will be worked out with full war strength organizations. Hence we may expect our time will be well occupied, all of which is good and proper.

"Robin Hood" was the Galveston attraction this week and the play was well attended by officers and ladies. While it is very inconvenient to travel to and from Galveston during the present season, the regiment was well represented. Among those who made the trip were Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Major Lacey, Captains Sheldon and Reese and Lieutenants Brewer, Lonergan, Patterson (7th Inf.) and Bell. That evening Captain Peyton was dinner host at the Galvez Hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Major Weigle, 23d Inf. Later the party saw "Robin Hood."

The 6th Brigade has organized a basketball team and will meet all comers. The first game has been arranged with the Galveston Y.M.C.A. The brigade team consists of Lieutenants Cook, Arnold, Patch and Van Vliet. During the heavy rain last Wednesday twelve inches of water fell within twelve hours. The camps were flooded and it was necessary to move the patients from the field hospital. While the Engineer and Artillery camps suffered most, everyone was wet. Three men of the 6th Cavalry were killed by lightning. It is persistently rumored that if conditions in Mexico render desirable a continuance of this encampment the troops will be moved back six miles and go into winter quarters. Comment would be superfluous.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. McCoy gave a delightful reception on Thursday night in honor of their house guest, Miss White, and during the evening practically all the officers and ladies of the garrison, as well as many guests from Plattsburg, called. Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman had as their dinner guests on Tuesday, Col. and Mrs. Fehé, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Lieutenants Fehé and Murray. The Afternoon Auction Bridge Club, recently organized, had its first meeting with Mrs. A. V. Partello on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell returned the earlier part of the week from their leave bringing with them Miss McDowell, sister of Lieutenant McDowell. Mrs. Twyman was hostess on Thursday afternoon for the Five Hundred Club. Mrs. Stewart gave a dinner for the young people on Friday, her guests being Misses Lasseigne, Martin and Stewart and Lieutenants Fehé, Russel and Wait and Mr. Enders.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Oct. 25, 1913.

Lieut. S. A. Taffinder gave a luncheon at the Hotel Washington, in Seattle, Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Jennie Withers, of Seattle, and Lieutenant McCammon, U.S.A., whose wedding will take place at the home of the father of Miss Withers, Prof. Thomas Withers, of the State University, on Thanksgiving Day. Miss Constance Goodfellow was also a guest. A few of the intimate friends of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman met at their home Monday and organized the Monday Evening Bridge Club. The members are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Mrs. F. C. Cook and Lieut. C. P. Moses.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan entertained at Sunday dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Miss Emilie Mitchell and Lieut. C. C. Baughman. Lieut. W. J. Moses, from duty with the Yorktown, in Mexican waters, will arrive Nov. 1, to take command of the cruiser Raleigh, relieving Lieut. H. A. Orr, ordered home to await orders. Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained at dinner Thursday for Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Miss Jennie Withers, of Seattle, was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy this week. Miss Withers, with her fiancé, Lieut. E. E. McCammon, 3d U.S. Inf., who was a guest at the Bachelor Club, were honor guests at a luncheon given by Lieutenant Logan on board the Cheyenne last Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill and Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer. Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou were week-end guests of Mrs. W. F. Foster, in Seattle, last week.

Lieut. G. A. Alexander entertained informally at dinner Friday, complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Whitmore and Mrs. Lillian Wright, of New York. Lieut. F. M. Gardner, U.S.M.C., detached duty at the marine barracks, is ordered to the Mare Island Yard. Lieut. R. T. Zane, U.S.M.C., left last week for Los Angeles, where he will be united in marriage on Nov. 5 with Miss Barbara Stevens, of that place. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stevens. Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs, Asst. Naval Constr. L. I. Yates, Lieut. S. A. Taffinder and Lieutenant Olding went to Bellingham, Thursday, to act on the trial board of the Seattle built submarine H-3.

Mrs. Milo F. Draemel, accompanied by her young son, returned Monday from Seattle, where Master Draemel was born about a month ago at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Clise. Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton and Mrs. L. W. Taylor will act as patronesses at the entertainment to be given by Miss Pauline Turner, of Bremerton, in Eagle Hall, Bremerton, the evening of Nov. 11. In honor of her little daughter, Catherine, Mrs. George Brown will entertain at a Halloween party for all the children of the station.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold entertained at bridge Thursday evening for Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and

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Mrs. Lang, Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. De Witt Blamer, Lieut. E. P. Moses and Lieut. C. C. Baughman. Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang entertained at bridge Saturday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Mrs. F. C. Cook and Lieutenant Moses.

Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Tricou gave a pretty dinner at their home in Bremerton Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Whitmore, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lillian Wright, of New York, and Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun, U.S.N. A very pretty wedding took place at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byrne, in Bremerton, Friday, Oct. 17, when Mr. Clifford Byrne, warrant machinist, U.S.N., was united in marriage with Miss Olive Smith, of Sheridan. Rev. Father Cammerman performed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Smith. She is a graduate of the Union High School at this place and spent the past four years at Leland Stanford University. The groom was raised in Bremerton and has a large circle of friends here. After a short wedding trip the bride and groom will return to Bremerton to reside, during the groom's term of duty at the navy yard.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 30, 1913.

Colonel Garrard spent Tuesday at the target range at Edsall's, Va. Mrs. Eltinge entertained at auction on Saturday, when Mesdames Connor, Barden, Summerall and Foster were among the guests. Mrs. Donnelly and her sister, Miss Fitten, spent several days recently in New York, returning on Friday. Miss Bewick was a dance hostess on Saturday evening.

Orders were received on Thursday sending the entire 15th Cavalry to Fort Bliss, Texas. As the order was rather unexpected and the time of the move indefinite boxes and crates were quickly brought forth from their four years' rest and more or less systematically filled. Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, 3d Field Art., has received his orders for the Philippines and expects to sail on the February transport, Dr. Herbert S. Williams, veterinarian, 16th Cavalry, has been assigned to the 8th and will sail in February for the Philippines. The last of the ninety-mile test rides will start Oct. 30 under Col. H. C. Davis, C.A.C., of Fort Washington.

Dr. C. W. McMillan, who is on temporary duty at Fort Washington, has given up his quarters at Fort Myer, and will occupy a set at his present station. Mrs. McMillan, who was quite sick, has been taken to a hospital in Washington, where she is slowly improving. Mrs. John W. Downer, who spent the summer at Toboyanna, Pa., has returned to the post.

The many friends of Mrs. W. W. Whitsett were delighted to welcome her during her short visit to Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt from Captain White's station, Front Royal, Va. Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Graham, has left for West Point, to visit another daughter, Mrs. Higley.

An informal hop was given in the hop room on Tuesday evening, the guests being received by Mrs. Garrard. Suppers after the hop included one given by Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Simpson, which was followed by dancing which lasted into the small hours. Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art., gave a small auction party on Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Donnelly, Downer, Shepherd and Gallup, Miss Garrard, Miss Bewick and her guest, Miss Miller. Miss Scriven, daughter of Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven, was the guest of Mrs. B. W. Simpson at dinner before the dance, to which later she brought her guests. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Shepherd have returned from a short visit to Hampton, Va.

#### FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 26, 1913.

On Tuesday the annual preparation for the maneuver camp commenced, and this coupled with preparation for examinations next week has occupied every minute of every day. A week ago yesterday our band (the 8th) started most joyously on the steamer Poe for Fort Morgan, Ala., where they joined two companies detailed to attend the Mississippi state fair at Meridian. They started from Mobile on a special train at 11 a.m. Sunday. About 2:30 the train was wrecked near Buckatuna, as already related in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 25. No details were known here from the survivors until yesterday, when the band returned on a special car furnished by the Mobile and Ohio R.R. Stories from the survivors indicate the following facts:

The train consisted of engine, tender, baggage and three freight-passenger cars. While rounding a curve approaching a trestle near Buckatuna, something happened to the tender, and the cars in the rear were thrown over an embankment, dropping about twenty-five feet. With one exception the trucks of the cars went to the left of the trestle, and the car frames and bodies dropped to the right. At the time of the wreck many of the men were singing, some sleeping, reading, telling stories, and a few looking at the scenery. Two were in the rear train, taking time by the telegraph poles, and they state that on three trials just preceding the wreck they got 74, 65 and 63 miles per hour. A jolt, a bump and another bump and the cars were in the ditch, the floor of the leading passenger car, the second passenger car, telescoped into the leading one, in such a manner that the floor of the latter skimmed along the seats of the former, and this caused most of the deaths.

There were about 180 in the command, of whom seventeen were killed, nearly all of them instantly; of the remainder every man was hurt in some way, and about 50 quite seriously, although no more deaths are expected. Of the band Corpl. W. W. Johnson was instantly killed. He was riding in the baggage car at the time, in charge of the property there, when the car overturned, the express safe fell on him, pinning him

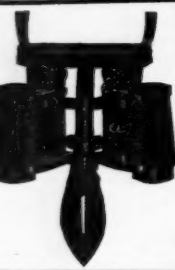


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down and crushing his life out immediately. Corporal Johnson was an accomplished musician, and advancing rapidly in his knowledge of music, he was also very popular with all who knew him. His remains were sent to his sister in Rileyburg, Ind. Of the band members the following were unable to return with it to this post and were left in hospitals in Mobile: Sergeant Gingrich and Corporal Young, at the Mobile Infirmary; Corporals McCrary and Pasquale at the Providence Hospital; Private Kernig, Hospital Corps, was also left at the Providence infirmary. These men are all on the road to recovery, and are expected to return in a few days. All the other men in the band are able to be about, but are stiff and sore from the sprains, wounds and scratches received.

The property was practically annihilated, saxophones, bass horns and brass instruments crushed, reeds broken to pieces. Lieut. Roger B. Colton was in command of the band, and escaped with slight bruises. The value of the first aid packets was thoroughly demonstrated at this wreck, and as they were used on all the wounded undoubtedly accounts for the rapid recovery of many.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. Kirk have a fine little son, born on Friday evening. Dr. Kennedy left here this morning for Fort Morgan to accompany the 99th Company to San Francisco, where it embarks for the Philippines.

On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Golderman entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway and Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett. Little "Billy" Boyd was awarded a prize in the "better baby" contest.

### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Oct. 26, 1913.

Major Gordon G. Heiner, acting I.G., arrived Monday and has been the guest of Captain Sevier. Major Heiner finished his inspections at Fort Washington on Saturday and left Sunday for Fort Hunt, where he will remain Monday and Tuesday of next week. Mr. and Mrs. Aler, the house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Landers, left in their motor car on Tuesday for their home at Columbus, Ohio. Miss Sophia Cotton, niece of Lieutenant McLeary, arrived on Wednesday and will be the guest of her uncle and Mrs. McLeary for a few weeks. Major Heiner and Lieutenant Skene were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary on Friday. Lieutenant Edwards left on Saturday for a ten days' leave. Major Van Poole's nephew, Mr. Thomas Van Poole, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Van Poole for the week-end.

Lieutenant McLeary's father, Judge McLeary, of Porto Rico, who has not been well since his arrival in the States, will go to the Walter Reed Hospital, at Washington, D.C., on Monday. Lieutenant McLeary's mother will also leave the post on Monday and take apartments in Washington, to be near her husband. Since Chaplain Terry's resignation from the Army has been accepted, his assistant, Chaplain Arnold, has received orders to remain permanently at Fort Washington and will bring his father, mother and sister to make their home with him here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Landers spent the week-end with Lieutenant Colonel Landers' mother at her home in Thurmont, Md.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 26, 1913.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr's supper guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Mrs. Neely and Lieut. J. R. Starkey. Later the party went for a moonlight automobile ride. On Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Charles Farmer's. Those present were Mesdames T. W. Griffith, A. C. Baldwin, A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, J. M. Holmes, F. H. Burr, Miss Elizabeth Keyes and Miss Blanche Nolan. The prizes were won by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Holmes. Mr. James E. Nolan, son of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Farmer, was operated on for appendicitis on Monday and is rapidly recovering.

Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art., Fort Snelling, Minn., spent Tuesday and Wednesday at Jefferson Barracks, inspecting the electrical supplies. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Miss Merrill and Miss Maude Merrill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent Thursday and Friday at Jefferson Barracks as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. Lieut. J. R. Ames, D.S., who for a fortnight has been at Jefferson Barracks examining candidates for enlistment, left on Thursday for his station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

On Thursday afternoon Colonel Beacom reviewed the companies. After the parade Mrs. G. W. England gave an informal tea for Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Miss Elizabeth Keyes, Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Mrs. W. E. Merrill and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. On Friday evening Capt. F. M. Jones left for San Francisco with 206 recruits. Before returning to Jefferson Barracks Captain Jones will spend a three weeks' leave visiting in Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. D. V. Lininger, of Kansas City, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones, left on Friday for New York City. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Saturday, to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England.

On Thursday evening the permanent party men of the 15th Recruit Company gave a dance in the lower barracks. The rooms were tastefully decorated and a delicious supper was served. The affair was voted a great success by the large crowd present. On Sunday afternoon the permanent party

men held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Army and Navy Union at this depot.

### MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackett Harbor, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1913.

The field day held in this post was the most successful since the arrival of our regiment. There were 159 entries and all events were hotly contested before a very large audience which surrounded the race course. The winners were: 100-yard dash, Thompson, Co. I; 220-yard dash, Soled, Co. H; equipment race, Davis, Co. K; rescue race, Hubbard and Hutchinson, Co. I; shelter tent pitching contest, Sergeant Moran and Private Muse, Co. H; pyramidal wall tent pitching, Colonel Cox, Privates Thomasson, Holman, Kraft, Holland, Forest, Maloney and Jackson. The meet was won by Co. I, which scored eleven points, Co. K being second, with seven points. On Sunday evening the Chaplain's Athletic Trophy, which consists of a large shield on which the names of the winners at the various field days have been inscribed on brass plates, was awarded to Co. I, which will hold it until the next meet.

A delightful dance was tendered by the Thomas C. Woodbury Garrison to their many friends, in Odd Fellows Hall, which was filled by visitors from the post, Sackett Harbor and Watertown.

The marriage of Sergt. Thomas J. Wilson, Q.M.C., and Miss Catherine Elizabeth Carnrose, of Watertown, is announced. The bride and groom have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Sergeant Ottzenn, of Co. G, near the Masonic Temple.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BARLEON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 22, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., a son.

BROWN.—Born at U.S. Naval Hospital, Naval Station, Guam, on July 15, 1913, a son, Wallace Edward Brown, to Mrs. Brown, wife of Dr. J. L. Brown, A.A. dental surgeon, U.S.N.

CUMMINGS.—Born at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Oct. 20, 1913, a daughter, Alvina Louise Cummings, to the wife of Color Sergt. Thomas J. Cummings.

GRIEVES.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Loren Chester Grievess, 24th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., Oct. 28, 1913, a son, William Paulding.

HARKER.—Born at Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 24, 1913, to the wife of Capt. T. R. Harker, 20th U.S. Inf., a son.

HOWE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1913, a son, William Bingham Howe, jr., to the wife of Lieut. W. B. Howe, U.S.N.

HYDE.—Born at Fort Flagler, Wash., Oct. 22, 1913, to Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hyde, a son, Raiston Vielle Hyde. He is a great-grand-nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Egert L. Vielle, U.S.V., a cousin of Brig. Gen. Charles D. Vielle, U.S.A., retired, and a cousin of Midshipman Ralph U. Hyde, U.S.N.

JAMES.—Born at Galveston, Texas, Oct. 20, 1913, to Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. James, a daughter, Alice.

KIRK.—Born at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 24, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. James Kirk, U.S. Coast Art., a son.

LANSING.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1913, a daughter to the wife of Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th U.S. Field Art.

MINER.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1913, a son, Leigh Allison Miner, to the wife of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Miner, 5th U.S. Field Art.

TERRY.—Born, a son, Thomas A. Terry, jr., to the wife of Lieut. T. A. Terry, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Oct. 27, 1913.

### MARRIED.

ALLEN—McCLURE.—At Morris, Ill., Oct. 22, 1913, Lieut. (J.G.) Hugh Allen, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Martha McClure.

GIBSON—MANNING.—At Loudonville, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1913, Col. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Manning.

GILL—GRADY.—At Portland, Ore., Oct. 21, 1913, Lieut. William H. Gill, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Grady.

HOISINGTON—SUING.—At Spokane, Wash., Oct. 23, 1913, Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Josephine Suing.

KEEN—CHAMBLIN.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1913, Lieut. Hugh B. Keen, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Thomas Chamblin.

LADD—VON KANEL.—At Bowling Green, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1913, Lieut. Jesse A. Ladd, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Florence Estelle Von Kanel.

LULL—ORR.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1913, Lieut. George F. Lull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Ritchie Orr.

NORTH—GATEWOOD.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 28, 1913, Lieut. Earl North, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Duncan Gatewood, daughter of Med. Insp. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N.

REED—HAYDEN.—At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Nome, Alaska, Oct. 1, 1913, Capt. William Lewis Reed, 30th Inf., and Katharine Elizabeth Hayden, daughter of Mrs. Leila W. Hayden, of Nome, Alaska.

TAYLOR—FOSTER.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 22, 1913, Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Mae Muat Foster.

### DIED.

AMMEN.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 27, 1913, Paymr. Ulysses G. Ammen, U.S.N.

BAKER.—Died at Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 28, 1913, Sacharissa, widow of Col. E. D. Baker, U.S.A.

CORCORAN.—Died at Columbus, N.M., Oct. 25, 1913, Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th U.S. Cav.

JONES.—Died at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 29, 1913, 2d Lieut. Andrew Maybank Jones, U.S.M.C.

KELL.—Died Oct. 24, 1913, at 6:30 a.m., at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C., Emma St. Lize, wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Kell, U.S.A.

LE FEVRE.—Died at Dover, Del., Oct. 25, 1913, Rev. William D. Le Fevre, father of Capt. John P. Le Fevre, 1st Del. N.G., and of Mrs. U. M. Diller, wife of Lieut. U. M. Diller, 3d U.S. Inf.

McELDERY.—Died at Manila, P.I., Oct. 25, 1913, Capt. Harry McElDERY, Philippine Scouts.

MAYNARD.—Died at Newton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1913, Rear Admiral Washburn Maynard, U.S.N., retired.

POWELL.—Died at Huntington, W.Va., Oct. 3, 1913, Mr. Perry A. Powell, father of Mrs. Waldron, wife of Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th U.S. Inf.

## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

Col. Samuel E. Allen, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Coast Defenses of Southern New York, reviewed the 13th N.Y. in its armory on the night of Oct. 30, under command of Col. C. O. Davis. It was the first review of the regiment this season, and it made a very handsome showing, not only in the review but in the regimental drill and parade. The alignments of the companies in the passage were fine.

The command was equalized into twelve companies of twenty solid files each, divided into three battalions, the commanders being respectively Majors Rogers, Grant and Kemp. It was not until 8:50 that the regiment formed for regimental drill. This occupied fifteen minutes, and was followed by the review in line of masses. For the evening parade the companies were unequalized, and Major Rogers was in command during this ceremony, which was concluded at 10:05. Then followed artillery practice by the 1st Battalion, which

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concluded the military portion of the program at 10:30, and dancing followed. Colonel Allen and other special guests were entertained by Colonel Davis and his officers.

### NEW JERSEY.

Company H, 1st Regiment of New Jersey, will hold a shooting tournament Nov. 4 on the Arlington, N.J., range for members of the Company only. Range open from 11 to 4:30. The conditions of the match are: Ten shots; prone position; 200 yard distance; heavy ammunition; bull's-eye target. The company stands the cost of ammunition. The prizes are as follows: Silver medal to highest score by a non-commissioned officer; silver medal to highest score by a private; silver loving cup, presented by 1st Lieut. E. H. Baleve to the highest score by a first term man. Special prize of a book to any competitor, including officers or experts of the company, who makes a score of forty-six or higher.

### NOTES.

Governor Glynn and staff, of New York, will review the troops at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden, New York city, on the night of Nov. 5, and after the review all the officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia present will pay their respects to the Governor. Among those who will be present will be Adjutant General Hamilton, Major R. K. Townsend, military secretary; Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, adjutant general of the division, and other officers of General O'Ryan's staff, Generals Eddy and Dyer, Commodore Forshe and others.

Of course the 12th N.Y. is not yet on its way for service in Mexico, nor is it even in a state of readiness for marching orders for the front, as some silly, sensational articles in daily papers would have an innocent public believe. It will take many weeks over fifteen days before this regiment and also some others could be fit for the field. It has a number of young officers who, while enthusiastic, lack experience, it has many vacancies among commissioned officers to fill, and needs a great deal of thorough instruction, including rifle practice, before it would be of use for active service. The 12th does not stand alone in this respect either. What gave rise to the sensational articles was a talk given the officers of the regiment by Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, who in the course of his remarks spoke of the necessity of being prepared for duty, and probable plans for mobilization in case the services of the National Guard might be needed. It behooves all organizations to prepare themselves, as far as possible, for any active service they may be called upon to perform, as if a call is made it may be a quick one. Many wise commanders have been looking ahead, but there are some who have not.

While there is an appreciable number of ex-Service men enlisted in various National Guard organizations of the N.G.N.Y., no attempt has heretofore been made to interest them as a class, and no company can boast of having more than three or four on its roster. A recent order authorizes the organization of Co. M, 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and a strong effort is being made by Lieut. William T. Doyle, who has the work of organization in charge, to recruit this company entirely from among ex-Regulars living in New York city and vicinity, with a view to the formation of a valuable military body, and which will also be practically a Service club. The armory of this regiment is located at Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, New York city, is readily reached from Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, and is well equipped for both military and social purposes. The recruiting officer will be at the armory on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Burns Gilliam, editor of the Chief, a Civil Service School for enlisted men of the 12th N.Y. will be held in the armory on Saturday nights. This school will be entirely free from any expense and will prove of great value to men desiring to pass examinations for the police, fire or other departments. Mr. Gilliam will be in charge of the class.

The Cavalry branch of the N.G.N.Y. is to be reorganized to conform to Cir. 8, War Dept. At present there are two Cavalry regiments, the 1st, with headquarters in Manhattan, with nine troops, and the 2d, in Brooklyn, with seven troops. The plan is to form a twelve-troop regiment with the seven troops of the present 2d Regiment and five of the 1st Regiment, to be commanded by Col. Charles I. Debevoise, 2d Regiment. This will leave four troops, which will be formed into a separate squadron.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces the muster in of a new company at Jacksonville, Fla., to be known as Co. E, 1st Inf., a new company at St. Augustine to be known as Co. G, 1st Inf., and a new company at Brookville to be net gain is the 47th, Colonel Barthman. This command since



known as Co. B, 2d Inf. General Foster also announces the organization of the Guard in conformity with Cir. 8, War Dept., 1913, in so far as it will not conflict with the laws of the state.

Adjutant General Chase, of Colorado, on Oct. 28 issued orders for a large force of National Guardsmen to report for active duty in suppressing disorder among striking miners in the Southern Colorado coal fields. The various companies took station in the center of the strike zone, in Las Animas and Huerfano counties.

Colonel Foreman, 1st Cav., Ill. N.G., has been authorized to recruit and organize three additional troops of Cavalry in Chicago, to become a part of his regiment.

Col. John H. Foote, of the 14th N.Y., has decided to follow the Army method in dividing his battalions, which is better in every respect than mixing the letters up as in the antiquated system. The battalions hereafter will be designated in alphabetical rotation. Thus the 1st Battalion, Major F. W. Baldwin, will consist of Cos. A, B, C and D; the 2d, Major F. H. Stevenson, of Cos. E, F, G and H; and the 3d, Major T. F. Donovan, of Cos. I, K, L and M. The battalions can be shifted so that each in turn may have the right of line by merely changing the battalion commanders, but the original numeral designations of the battalions would remain the same. Thus when the 1st Battalion was named it would always constitute A, B, and C, and there would never be any confusion as to what companies constituted any particular battalion.

Col. Frank H. Norton, of the 23d N.Y., has nominated for appointment Capt. Richard Barker Dawson, of Co. I, to be Major, vice Major William T. Mynotte, retired. Captain Dawson, who is senior captain, first donned the uniform of a citizen soldier as a member of the 1st Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia March 18, 1885. He enlisted in Co. I, 28d Regiment, Oct. 10, 1887.

Gen. John G. Eddy, N.G.N.Y., now in command of the division, will be the reviewing officer at the Military Athletic Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York city, Oct. 6.

The 71st N.Y., Colonel Bates, is the only regiment in the 1st Brigade which shows a net gain in its semi-annual returns for Sept. 30, 1913. The present strength of the command is 866 officers and men, a net gain of nine.

In the 2d Brigade, N.Y., the only regiment which shows a March 31 last has made a net gain in membership of fifteen, its present strength now being 672 officers and men.

Veterans of the 71st N.Y. will hold their annual dinner in memory of the late Colonel Martin on the night of Nov. 13, at Hotel McAlpin, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, N.Y. city.

Capt. John R. Hegeman, ordnance officer of the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., has been retired after over twenty years' service in the National Guard. He was born Aug. 10, 1872, and first joined the National Guard as a private in the 7th Regiment in Company E, Dec. 19, 1892. He subsequently served as inspector of small-arms practice of the 108th Infantry, aide-de-camp on the staff of General Smith, 1st Brigade, ordnance officer of the 1st Brigade, with rank of major, and at his own request was assigned, about a year ago, as ordnance officer of the 1st Field Artillery with the rank of captain in order to complete his twenty years' service. Lieut. H. M. Shady, of Battery D, has resigned on account of business. He joined Company B, of the 7th Regiment, on May 5, 1893, and the Field Artillery in October, 1911. Capt. Harold Lawson has been nominated for captain of Battery F, vice Prentice Strong, appointed adjutant 2d Battalion.

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

In a review of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, taken by Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, of New York city, in the regimental armory on the night of Oct. 27, the regiment made a fine display. In view of the fact that the 22d had had no previous rehearsal for the event, and that it was the first time the command had ever assembled for a ceremony or drill of any kind during the five months it has occupied its splendid new building, the fine display was all the more remarkable.

The advantages of its new locality for recruiting were very noticeable, the turn out being twelve companies of sixteen solid files each, which is the largest the regiment has had for some time. Mayor Kline was taken to the armory by Police Commissioner Waldo, in the latter's automobile, and Mr. Waldo also accompanied the Mayor back to his home in Jamaica. At the armory both officials were dined by Colonel Hotchkiss, and shown over the large building.

For the review the regiment was formed in line of masses by Adjutant Daly, in three battalions of four companies each, the battalions being in command, respectively, of Majors Dyett, MacGroty and Porter. Right from the beginning one would have thought from the correct dress and distances while marching in column of squads, incident to the formation in line of masses, that the regiment had been drilling for an entire season, instead of commencing one.

When the Mayor entered the drill hall he was received with applause by the 3,000 spectators which filled the galleries surrounding the immense drill hall, and General Kline doffed his hat gracefully in acknowledgment. The Mayor also received applause in passing along the lines of the regiment during the inspection. In the passage all the companies went past in splendid shape, and the review and parade in line which followed was all that could be desired. In the passage the music of the band was very unsuitable, and that the men were able to keep step was looked upon as a miracle. The salutes of officers were exceptionally well rendered, intervals and distances correctly kept, and men steady and attentive. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, who has served in every office from private to adjutant general, and who was among the interested spectators, said that the display made was remarkably fine, and the General ought to be a very good judge.

After the ceremonies, while the Mayor and special guests adjourned to the library, Colonel Hotchkiss, in the course of some remarks, took occasion to say that it was with great pleasure that he had received the acceptance from Mayor Kline to his first review as Mayor, and the first of the 22d in the new armory. The Colonel also referred to the Mayor as being a good friend to the National Guard. General Kline in reply spoke of the great pleasure it had given him to accept the invitation, that having spent thirty years in the military himself he still loved it. He complimented the regiment on its showing, and said that the display was a credit to Colonel Hotchkiss, his officers and men, the city and the state. He said it was a valuable asset to the city and state to have efficient military organizations ready for any duty, and that it was a good thing for young men to take an interest in some military organization.

Among other special guests present were Col. Henry Wygant and Capt. William D. Anderson, U.S.A.; Col. G. Hurry, Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter, Major D. J. Murphy, Capt. J. A. Bell and Capt. William A. Kenny, N.G.N.Y.

#### COLORADO.

An officer of the National Guard of Colorado recently rode a native pony 345 miles in six consecutive days, making an average of fifty-seven and one-half miles per day. The officer weighs 189 pounds, the saddle fifty-five. The endurance and weight carrying capacity of the western pony is almost past belief.

It seem to be the destiny of some men to have to take hold of a dead proposition and fill it full of ginger and make it worth while. We are not a bit sorry that the great state of N.Y. wished one Ralph W. Dorn on to us for he has just the kind of spirit that is necessary in our Guard. Three years ago he took hold of an infant infantry organization and in a comparatively short time made it the largest company in our Guard.

At last some of these "rube" sheriffs have got wised up to the fact that they have legal authority to order out organizations of our Guard located in their counties. As a result Co. B, 2d, has been on duty in the Trinidad coal field much of the time during the past two weeks and Troop D, at Boulder, was ordered to hold itself in readiness for duty by the sheriff of that county. Some very perplexing legal questions come up in connection with such ordered duty and the

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Extract from *Die Praxis der Bierbrauende*. Published by G. E. Habich, 1883—page 786.

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See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz"

Attorney General has already been called on to decide several. Who is going to pay the bills is one question and just how far can a Guardsman go is another. We would hate to see any of our boys doing time for shooting up one of Mother Jones's followers under such an order, but that question has been raised.

Every now and then we are handed a lovely bunch of roasts on the poor attendance and poor quarters of our Field Artillery, but after receiving a report from one of our Field Artillery officers who is now in a large eastern city, we are satisfied that we are not so worse. He says that the drill hall of the crack battery he visited is but fifty by fifty feet and the drill hall of our batteries is seventy by seventy feet, and this eastern battery has an average attendance of twenty-two men out of a membership of eighty-six. Our comparative attendance is just as good, and we don't feel the least bit ashamed of ourselves, though we will admit that a little more "red blood" would not hurt our Artillery. Captain Nix, of the Ordnance Department, made the annual inspection of our Artillery the week of Oct. 13. We anticipate a visit of Major Snow, of the Division of Militia Affairs, some time this month.

#### WASHINGTON.

Adjutant General Llewellyn, of Washington, announces the following scores made in the Northwestern International Match at Richmond Rifle Range, near Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 20, 1913, which was won by the British Columbia team by ten points:

BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
	800	900	1,000	Team	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total.	Total.
Capt. W. S. Latta.....	75	71	69	215	
Capt. James Sclater.....	72	68	73	213	
Capt. W. H. Forrest.....	72	71	71	214	
Lieut. W. B. Hunter.....	75	71	71	217	
Lieut. J. W. Warden.....	73	72	71	216	
Q.M. Sergt. H. Welford....	72	67	72	211	
Q.M. Sergt. J. Caven.....	70	69	64	203	
Staff Sergt. G. S. Carr....	71	73	68	212	1,701

OREGON.					
	800	900	1,000	Team	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total.	Total.
1st Sergt. J. H. Wolford...	74	75	62	211	
Sergt. H. F. Pearson....	72	68	72	212	
Sergt. S. W. Pearson....	74	73	66	213	
Sergt. B. W. Taylor.....	73	68	65	206	
1st Sergt. C. H. White....	73	71	70	214	
Q.M. Sergt. B. Mooney....	73	70	69	212	
Q.M. Sergt. O. Romaine...	73	70	65	208	
Seaman L. H. Spooner....	73	71	68	212	1,691

WASHINGTON.					
	800	900	1,000	Team	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total.	Total.
1st Lieut. E. L. Colburn...	73	65	71	209	
1st Lieut. J. A. Durrent...	74	70	63	207	
Q.M. Sergt. E. G. Spafford...	68	63	65	196	
Sergt. Mark Jackson....	74	64	66	204	
Artificer W. A. Mundell...	73	66	48	187	
Pvt. H. W. Smith.....	62	69	61	192	
1st Sergt. T. A. Starr....	75	70	64	209	
Sergt. R. A. Miller.....	74	68	58	200	1,604

The trophy cup presented by the state of Washington to open this series of matches now becomes the property of the British Columbia militia.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

ANXIOUS asks: What per cent. is a candidate for entrance to the United States Military Academy expected to get to have successfully passed the entrance examination? This is with reference to the mental examination. Answer: The Military Academy Regulations require that the candidate must show that he is "well versed" in the following subjects: reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra, through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history, and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

J. C. W. asks: (1) Enlisted April 6, 1899; discharged April 5, 1902; re-enlisted April 7, 1902; discharged Feb. 15, 1905, for convenience of the Service; re-enlisted Oct. 4, 1905; discharged Oct. 3, 1908; re-enlisted Oct. 4, 1908; discharged Oct. 3, 1911; re-enlisted Oct. 4, 1911; discharged by purchase June 14, 1913; re-enlisted June 29, 1913. What enlistment period am I now serving in? (2) Does time served in the United States from April 20, 1898 to April 11, 1899, count double on retirement? Answer: (1) On May 11, 1908, you had been in service more than nine years and were consequently in your fourth period, remaining in that period until Oct. 3, 1908, end of enlistment. You were serving in sixth period when you purchased discharge in 1913, and returned to that period when you re-enlisted on June 29, (2). No; only service as specified in A.R. 134.

J. H. asks: Will it be necessary for me to be mustered as a first sergeant to retire as same? Answer: You will be mustered and retired as of rank held at time of retirement.

ONE-NINE-NINETEEN.—Regarding your success or failure in the examination of Oct. 6 address the Chief of Q.M. Corps. Results have not been announced.

L. P. asks: If an officer on the retired list and assigned to recruiting or college duty, dies while on such detail, is his widow entitled to the one-half year's pay the same as she would be if he died while on the active list? Answer: No; the law provides for the payment of a gratuity of six months' pay in the case of death of officer or enlisted man on "active list." The officer referred to by you may be on active "duty," but he is not on the active "list."

CORPORAL asks: Is the War Department going to issue Philippine campaign badges for service against hostile Moros on the island of Jolo, P.I., between Oct. 20, 1911, and March, 1912; I mean in such cases as actually come within the requirements of latest orders on the subject? Answer: Participation in engagements in the Philippines not provided for in G.O. 129, 1908, and in which there were casualties, will be rewarded by Philippine campaign badge, if the applicant has not already obtained the campaign badge, on account of previous Philippine service. See G.O. 22, 1913, and apply through channel to the Adjutant General.

OLD SOLDIER asks: What regiment of Infantry is next due for foreign service in the Philippines as part of the colonial army? Answer: The Cavalry and Infantry organizations now in the Philippines remain there permanently, but the officers and men are relieved from foreign service as their



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TOBACCO CO.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.



three years' tours terminate, other personnel being sent from the United States to relieve them.

J. M. C. asks: (1) Do the former post commissary sergeants now wear the same uniform and insignia as the post quartermaster sergeants? (2) What different chevrons do the Q.M. sergeants, sergeants, first class, and sergeants of the Quartermaster Corps wear? Answer: Former post commissary sergeants and other enlisted men transferred to the Q.M. Corps may continue to wear the uniform of their corps, department or arms of the Service in their possession at time of transfer until such uniforms, including service chevrons and trouser stripes, are worn out, changing insignia and grade of chevrons only at time of transfer to conform to those prescribed for enlisted men in the Q.M. Corps. (2) The insignia of the Q.M. sergeants, master electrician, sergeant, first class, sergeant, corporal and privates, first class, Q.M. Corps, is that formerly prescribed for post Q.M. sergeants in the uniform Regulations of 1912, namely, "Hilt of saber to the front." See Changes in Uniform Regulations, No. 2, 1913.

M. B. G.—We cannot give your standing on the eligible list from the commissary sergeant examinations of 1912, but indications are that the eligibles on the combined lists of C.S. and post Q.M. (now Q.M. sergeants) will be appointed before the February examinations for Q.M. sergeants are held, and for which applications are coming in slowly, as heretofore noted in these columns.

C. H. M. G. asks: Enlisted May 13, 1905; discharged for convenience of Government Jan. 20, 1908; re-enlisted Jan. 21, 1908; discharged Jan. 20, 1911; re-enlisted Jan. 21, 1911. What enlistment period am I serving in on present enlistment and what rate of pay should I receive as a private? Answer: On May 11, 1908, your total service was less than three years, and you were consequently in the first period. Your second enlistment period is reckoned from Jan. 21, 1911; pay, \$18.

E. M.—A decision of the Supreme Court on the longevity claims is looked for in February. See page 201, our issue of Oct. 18. Meanwhile it is quite likely that legislation will be sought in the winter session of Congress authorizing the payment of the disputed claims. This was attempted last winter as a part of the Omnibus Claims bill, which measure failed to pass at the short session.

H. S.—The results of examinations of Oct. 6, 1913, in the Q.M. Corps have not been announced. Passing the examination is not a guarantee of appointment, as the purpose of the examination is for the securing of an eligible list from which selections may be made by the Chief of the Q.M. Corps. As you are soon to be discharged, it would be better for you to state the fact as a reason for your anxiety and make inquiry through the channel as to your individual prospects of appointment.

A. W. C.—There is no general law under which the disabled soldier referred to in your query could secure an increase in the pension he is now receiving. We suggest a letter to the Congressman of your district or one of the Senators from your state, for the introduction of a private bill for this pensioner's relief.

M. D. asks: Is service in the Marine Corps in the U.S. between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, computed as double time for retirement from the Army? At that time I was serving in the U.S. in the U.S. Marine Corps. Answer: No; see A.R. 134, which prescribes regulations for retirement from the Army and Marine Corps. Retirement from the Navy alone is governed by Navy Regulation 3672, and in that Service the time you specify counts double. For retirement

from the Army or Marine Corps double time for service in Spanish War is allowed only for the actual time served in Cuba, Philippines, etc., as stated in A.R. 134. As there was no war in the United States itself, there was no reason for awarding double time for homeland service.

E. R.—The statement made that the hand farthest from the reviewing officer should be used by dismounted men without arms in hand when saluting was an error. Changes in I.D.R. No. 3, dated June 18, 1913, alters Par. 58, I.D.R., and does away with the left hand salute. Par. 713, I.D.R., is altered by Changes No. 4, I.D.R., dated Aug. 2, 1913, by dropping all that part which referred to dismounted officers, etc., using hand farthest from reviewing officer.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 25, 1913.

The center of interest this week has undoubtedly been the Kansas City Horse Show. Ten horses were entered from here, ridden by Capt. Guy V. Henry and all the officers taking the second year course of the Mounted Service School. On Monday in the charger class Chiswell, ridden by Captain Henry, took first place; Bristol, ridden by Lieutenant Collins, second; Poppy, ridden by Lieutenant Taulbee, third. Tuesday for jumping the first and second places were won by Chiswell and Bristol, both ridden by Captain Henry, while third and fourth went to Quandy and Connie, ridden by Captain Ball. Wednesday there were no entries from Riley. On Thursday, for jumping, Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, was first; Chiswell, ridden by Captain Ball, second; Connie, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, third, and Poppy, ridden by Lieutenant Taulbee, fourth. Friday, for jumping, Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, again took first place; Connie was second, ridden by Captain Ball; Old Platte third, ridden by Captain Henry. Among those from Riley who attended the show were Mrs. Henry, Major and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Collins, Major Hornbrook, Captain Oden, Captain Munro, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley and Lieutenants McChord, Waring and Haverkamp.

On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Follett Bradley had supper for Miss Margery Larkin and Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Moore and Harrison. On Monday Major W. S. Guignard gave a dinner party for Mrs. Fox Conner, the Misses Larkin, Colonel Kenly and Lieutenant Quekemeyer. The Ladies' Five Hundred Club had its meeting this week with Mrs. Marley. The players were Mesdames Gaston, Forsyth, Granger, Dudley, Thummel, Dickson, Conner, Bradley, Barry, Cornell, Mills, Welsh, Tillson, Clifton, Butler, Raymond, Guilfoyle, Millar, Collins, Cummins, Farr, Hill, Degen, Smalley, Haight and the Misses Corcoran, Jones, Collins, Welsh and Kneeder. The prizes, fancy flower baskets, were won by Mrs. O. W. B. Farr first, Miss Welsh second, and Mrs. Mills consolation.

Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson entertained informally with auction bridge and tea on Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Gaston, Butler, Smalley and Ross. On Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. F. K. Ross gave a party in compliment to the Misses Larkin and for Mrs. Fox Conner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson and Lieutenants Crane, Peyton, Quekemeyer, Harrison and Spiller. The evening was spent in candy making, music and dancing. A buffet supper

was served. The roller skating and band concert Thursday night were much enjoyed, followed by informal parties at the club.

Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond, M.C., had as dinner guests on Friday Major and Mrs. Farr. Auction bridge followed. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston had an auction bridge party for the Misses Larkin, Mrs. Fox Conner, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Major M. H. Barnum and Lieutenants Peyton and Quekemeyer. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Conner, Lieutenant Quekemeyer and Miss Larkin.

The bachelors of the 6th Field Artillery gave an impromptu dancing party on Saturday evening in Randolph Hall for Col. and Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Fox Conner, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, the Misses Millar, Welsh, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Larkin, Margery Larkin, Jones and Kneeder, and Lieutenants Harrison, Spiller, Peyton and Quekemeyer.

On Saturday afternoon a large automobile party from Riley attended the first football game of the season between Kansas University and Kansas Aggies, played at Manhattan. The party included Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Captain Haight, Captain Coffin, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, the Misses Jones and Kneeder and Lieutenants Sands, Bailey, Peyton, Prunty, Warden, Taulbee, Harrison, Spiller, Moore and Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Sunday the first of a series of regimental Dutch suppers will be given at Randolph Hall for the 6th Field Artillery and house guests. Mrs. Rivers, wife of Col. T. R. Rivers, 13th Cav., and daughter, joined him recently. They have been assigned quarters in the Cavalry post. Mrs. Rumbough and her two daughters have been visiting in Leavenworth this week. They returned Saturday. Mrs. Stanley Koch has been in Leavenworth and Kansas City this week.

Mrs. Munro, wife of Capt. J. N. Munro, 3d Cav., arrived Oct. 25. Mrs. Turner, wife of Lieut. F. G. Turner, and her mother, Mrs. Weaver, have reopened their quarters here. They have been visiting in New York several months. Lieutenant Mills, D.C., has returned from Denver. Mrs. Aspinwall is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. W. McClelland.

The annual ninety-mile test ride for the field officers at Fort Riley took place this week, all the participants finishing in good condition. The officers taking the ride were Colonel Millar, 6th Field Art.; Col. J. A. Gaston, commandant of the Mounted Service School; Lieut. Col. W. L. Kenly, 6th Field Art.; Major Dickson, chaplain of the 6th Field Art., and Major Ayer, on duty with the state militia.

At the races at Clay Center, Kas., this week Lieutenant Erwin won first place and Lieutenant Hoyle second in the polo pony race. Lieutenant Palmer riding Satisfax (owned by Lieutenant Hoyle), won first place in the military race.

Friends of Mrs. W. H. Clifton and Miss Corcoran heard with regret of the death of their brother, Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, on the 24th, at Columbus, N.M.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 22, 1913.

The Portola festival opened in San Francisco this morning and from all parts of California visitors are pouring into that city. The ships have deserted Mare Island for the lower bay, where there are more assembled for these two days than have been seen there since Portola entered the harbor last, four years ago. San Francisco is ablaze with millions of electric lights, the illuminations being the grandest ever attempted there, and each night the beautifully illuminated vessels will add their splash of color to the general picture. The companies of marines and the band from here participated in the big military parade there to-day.

Last Thursday evening the officers of the yard entertained at one of the monthly hops and the attendance was very large, many people from San Francisco and the bay cities coming up for the affair. Preceding the dance Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones had dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman; Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason had dinner for their house guests, Major and Mrs. Schull, of the Army, who arrived from the Philippines on the last transport, and for Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, jr., Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Miss Ruth Hascall and Asst. Paymr. John A. Harman; Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott entertained at dinner for ten Thursday evening, while Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield also gave a dinner, taking their guests later to the dance.

Mrs. Tormey, Miss Tormey and Miss Callahan came up from San Francisco to attend the dance and were also entertained at dinner aboard ship. Miss Brown, of Oakland, a cousin of P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson, was here for the hop as house guest of Mrs. John M. Ellicott, as was also Miss Vail.

Over in Vallejo the bachelors' mess entertained at a prettily appointed dinner in honor of Miss Chetana Nesbitt, fiancée of Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, who is one of their number. Miss Nesbitt has selected Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, as the date of her wedding, which will be solemnized in the Church of the Incarnation at Santa Rosa. A large number of guests, friends of both bride and groom, will go up from here and a number of brother officers of Assistant Naval Constructor Border will act as ushers.

Glendower Ellicott, who came up to the yard for a short visit with his parents last week, has returned to Burlingame. Miss Gladys Winfield, sister of Mrs. George A. McKay, left last week for her home in the South, where her father is in poor health. Miss Winfield has resided on the coast for two or three years. Lieut. H. C. Pratt has returned to his station in the Yosemite Valley after a visit to Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray and his fiancée, Miss Sadie Murray, at San Francisco. Mrs. Murray leaves for the East soon to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ord Pratt, but will return to California before the holidays. The wedding of Miss Murray and Lieutenant Pratt is to take place in the spring.

Madam Crose has arrived here on a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, and Mrs. William M. Crose. Her granddaughter, Miss Janet Crose, christened the new revenue cutter Guard, when it was launched here last Saturday. The Guard is only sixty-seven feet in length, being destined for service about San Francisco Bay, and accordingly was not launched from building ways, but was lifted into the water from the quay wall by the big shears. As the boat left the dock she swung out and was then swung back towards the quay wall so that Miss Crose could break the bottle of wine against the boat's side as she christened her. In addition to the yard officers and ladies, there were present Capt. and Mrs. Sid. U.S.R.C.S., from San Francisco, Capt. O. G. Hamlett, U.S.R.C.S., retired, Capt. Harry G. Hamlett, who superintended the construction of the craft, and Chief Engr. D. M. C. French, U.S.R.C.S., all of whom were entertained later at luncheon by Comdr. and Mrs. Crose.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley had a dinner and cards Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder and Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield. On Sunday P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole entertained informally at supper for Capt. and Mrs. William Brackett, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Miss Little, of San Francisco, Major Charles S. Hill and Lieutenant McClelland, U.S.M.C.

Monday evening the card club was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman. Present Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, P.A. Paymr. James P. Helm and Civil Engr. Norman Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, in Vallejo, made Capt. and Mrs. William Brackett the incentives for a large card party last evening. Six tables of auction bridge were played, an elaborate supper rounding out the evening. The ladies took all the honors, as the prizes were captured by Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, William H. Standley, John M. Ellicott, Howson W. Cole and Miss Priscilla Ellicott. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Brackett, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwabe, Commo. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson



W. Cole, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyfe, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Major Charles S. Hill and Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

Lieut. Earl Shipp, who has been seriously ill in San Francisco, has rejoined his ship, the Paul Jones. Mrs. Shipp and their small daughter will make their home in San Diego during the winter. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Douglass entertained at a matinee dance last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Rees, Paymr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Perkins, Mrs. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Rowell, Miss Katherine Redding, Mrs. Harry Pendleton and others. Lieut. Richard T. Keiran, formerly of the Glacier, has reported at the yard on inspection duty. P.A. Paymr. R. B. Lupton has returned to the yard for temporary duty.

The South Dakota, which left the yard Friday, is to return Sunday next for three days, when urgent repairs will be made, three shifts of men being put to work on her. She will go South to join the California at target practice off San Diego, coming to the yard the latter part of November for overhauling of evaporators and condensers. The torpedo-boats Paul Jones, Perry and Preble, under command of Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, now at San Francisco for the Portola festival, will not return here until December for docking and repair, but in the meantime will return to San Diego. The revenue cutter McCulloch will come in December for extensive overhaul.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 27, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Shields for the horse show. Mrs. Hayne Ellis and her guest, Miss Ethel Parker Shaw, of Los Angeles, Cal., were guests of honor at a luncheon given Saturday at Rockville Manor by Mrs. John W. Hoffman. Major and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and son left Thursday for their station at New Orleans, La., after an extended visit with Mrs. Sherrill's grandparents and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, and Mrs. Minnie Caldwell Robertson.

Among those who attended the horse show at Kansas City, Mo., in Convention Hall this week were Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Sills, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, Mrs. Hawkins, Lieut. H. E. Mann, Lieut. C. R. Mayo and Lieutenant Raborg.

Battery E, 6th Field Art., commanded by Captain Fox, arrived here Tuesday morning after a six days' march from Fort Riley. The demonstration commenced Thursday, the battery taking position on water works hill and firing across the fort road into the target. This is the first demonstration of the kind given here, and has caused much interest. The officers of the School of the Line were mounted and were enabled to follow the battery.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Comstock gave a delightful dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Capt. L. D. Deitrick, Lieutenants Ellis and Pridden. Mrs. F. E. Bamford had luncheon Saturday in compliment to Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, guest of her sister, Mrs. George E. Kumpe, and Captain Kumpe. The guests included Mrs. J. P. Wade, Mrs. Kumpe, Mrs. Aristides Moreno and Mrs. M. J. McDonough.

Ensign Harold C. Train, U.S.N., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Train, of Englewood Station, Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. T. L. Sherburne, Signal Corps, is expected here for duty with Co. A, Signal Corps. Col. K. M. Koehler was a guest at the post Friday. Capt. W. C. Duncan, Med. Corps, has arrived from Washington, D.C.

The Cavalrymen from Forts Riley and Leavenworth were the chief attractions at the horse show in Kansas City this week. This class remained during the entire week in the horse show program. Their exhibitions are in preparation for the Madison Square Garden Horse Show in New York city, which will be held the latter part of November, when they will compete against the Cavalry teams from the principal nations of the world.

Mrs. E. R. Andrews has returned from a visit in Kansas City with Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop. Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne will come here for duty. Col. J. P. Kingsbury, I.G., arrived Thursday evening for the annual inspection.

Five young men from Kansas took the examination in Kansas City, Kas., Thursday for entrance to the Naval Academy. Representative Joseph Taggart has appointed a delegate and an alternate, if these fail at the Academy examinations the others are eligible. The boys are Edgar W. Harris, Alden H. Torrey, Lawrence Nystrum, Holly P. Crater and Carlisle Walker.

Little Miss Martha Ellis, the six-year-old daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, and niece of Miss Louie Long, took the first Shetland pony blue ribbon at the Convention Hall Horse Show in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26. This dainty little maid with flaxen hair sat composedly upon her black Shetland, which was a Christmas gift from Miss Louie Long and has been ridden by Miss Martha since last summer.

The seventh birthday of the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, D.A.R., was celebrated Wednesday at the home of Mrs. C. D. Lloyd. The hostesses were Mrs. Mary E. Hiatt, Mrs. C. D. Lloyd and Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl. In the absence of the regent, Mrs. L. V. Knox, the state vice-regent, Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl, presided at the business meeting and also gave a sketch of the life of Capt. Jesse Leavenworth. A contest, guessing the names of Revolutionary heroes, was most enjoyable. There was a birthday cake decorated with tiny candles holding small silk flags and white candles in red holders. Tea was poured by Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., of the post, who was at one time regent of the chapter, and Mrs. Arthur M. Jackson served salads. Among the Army women present were Mrs. J. G. Hannah, of the post, Mrs. Louis M. Koehler, wife of Colonel Koehler, of Porto Rico.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Oct. 27, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams spent the week-end at Oyster Bay at the wedding of Mrs. Williams's cousin, Mr. Albert Griffin, to Miss Adelaide Vean. Lieut. C. T. Richardson, Ord. Dept., finished his armament inspection on Friday and returned to New York. Miss Kane is again visiting Mrs. Kitts, who entertained at dinner for her on Thursday, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick and Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter. On the same day Mrs. Gray attended a linen shower given in New York to Miss Aida Cunningham, whose marriage to Mr. George R. Roe takes place just before the holidays. Mrs. Gomer and Lieut. and Mrs. Gray spent the week-end at Atlantic City.

Col. and Mrs. John V. White paid calls here on Thursday. The following afternoon Mesdames Hess, Kerrick, McKie and Gross, Miss Allen and Miss Fee were guests at a bridge given in Brooklyn by Mrs. Meckling and her daughter, Mrs. Howlett. Mrs. Kerrick and Mrs. Gross each won a fancy blue and gilt silk pin cushion. On the same afternoon, the post-graduate engineering class of Dartmouth made a trip to the post to look at the batteries and power installation.

Col. and Mrs. Allen returned on Sunday from the marriage of Col. William W. Gibson and Miss Mary Manning, which took place in Albany on the 24th. Col. and Mrs. Allen were house guests of Colonel Gibson. Miss Carolyn Fee left Sunday evening for Fort Monroe, to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur. Miss Fee will return here later. On Tuesday Mrs. Williams was the guest of Mrs. Thomas Slack at a meeting of the Woman's Club held at the Astor, and at a tea which followed. Mrs. Williams gave a birthday dinner to Captain Williams on Sunday. There was a birthday cake, of course, and members of the family and friends invited to dine were Mrs. K. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weyant, the Misses Alice and Irma Williams, Mr. Chester Williams and Mr. George Johnson, of Jersey City.

Colonel Skerrett and his mother, Mrs. Hinchman, left Monday evening for Fort Howard, where Colonel Skerrett will be commander of the coast defenses of Baltimore. Their departure is much regretted and their genuine hospitality will be greatly missed. Mrs. Hinchman will stay in New York for a few days, later going to Virginia Hot Springs.

Miss Ethel Allen was the recipient of a luncheon on Wednesday given by Miss Margaret Oeland, of Brooklyn. Miss

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Half a  
Century.

## Table Linens

### At "The Linen Store"

This department has been very much enlarged during the summer; consequently we are able to display our extensive and unequalled assortment to the very best advantage.

There are upwards of 400 designs in the collection. Some of these have been old favorites with our customers for many years; others are being shown for the first time this season.

The variety of sizes is so great that we can imagine no requirement that cannot be readily supplied at "The Linen Store."

Among the new designs this season are the Royal Ermine Celtic with Cube Centre, Empire with Cube Centre and a new Shower of Pearl; also Pekin Stripe with new border and Thistle and Scroll.

Plain Damask Cloths with Satin Bands and Cloths with stripes of different widths are still considered very smart. These may be had in great variety.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention.

**James McCutcheon & Co.,** 5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts.,  
New York

Susan Bass, of New London, sister of Mrs. Richard H. McMaster, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, who will give a bridge luncheon for her on Wednesday. Commander Stirling, brother-in-law of Mrs. Kilbourne, who was here yesterday, left this morning to be gone until April. Captain Kilbourne returned from Washington this morning and will be joined in a couple of days by Mrs. Kilbourne. Captain Miller arrived this morning from San Francisco, where he went to meet his brother, Capt. Lawrence Miller, who returned from Manila on the transport Logan and has been quite ill.

Lieutenant Schwabe will take a twenty-five day leave Nov. 1. Captain McKie will take his company to New York the week of Nov. 3 to participate in the military tournament given by the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden.

#### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Oct. 26, 1913.

The officers and ladies of this district received complimentary tickets on Monday evening to see a moving picture presentation of Arizona, in Portland, but owing to the very inclement weather, only a few could go. However, a large crowd at McKinley found diversion that evening in bowling, and later gathered at the Officers' Club to enjoy the Victrola and other things. Miss Armstrong, of New York, spent a few days of this week with Mrs. Smith, who entertained informally at bridge for her on Thursday evening.

The ladies of the Fort McKinley branch of the Army Relief met at Colonel Todd's quarters on Wednesday to discuss a combination Halloween and card party to be given on the 31st at the Officers' Club. The first of the winter series of hops was given in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening. Good music, a good floor and good punch were well provided by the new committee. The dancers included Major and Mrs. Bevans, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Misses Armstrong, Wyer, Holt and Palmer, of Portland, Lieutenants Rose, Pendleton, Seybt, Strong, French and Armstrong.

The bachelors charmingly entertained with a dinner dance on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, who were the chaperones, Misses Wyer, Armstrong, Holt and Palmer. Lieutenants Seybt, French, Armstrong, Rose, Strong and Pendleton. Miss Wyer, of Portland, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Reeder. Mrs. Hoag entertained the Fort McKinley Auction Club on Thursday. Dainty prizes, made by the hostess, were won by Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Blood. The two tables were filled by Mesdames Ruggles, Robb, Meyer, Smith, Todd, Blood and Reeder.

Mr. Park, of Massachusetts, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Blood for a few days. Master Edward Ruggles is spending a week-end in Bath, Me., as the guest of Miss Rideout. Col. and Mrs. Todd have moved into the commanding officer's quarters, and are also receiving congratulations on Colonel Todd's promotion, while at Fort Williams Major Forse is rejoicing over his new commission, which arrived this week. Colonel Blake arrived at Fort Williams on Thursday, but was not accompanied by his family, who will spend some time in traveling and visiting friends before coming to their new home.

The first game of association football ever played here was held on Saturday. The post exchange provided the travel expenses of the team from Biddeford, and it would have been quite an unusual diversion for the post, had not the hard rains interfered with the spectators. However, it did not prevent the game, although it made it difficult for the players to start on the slippery ground. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors.

On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles gave a delightful supper for Major and Mrs. Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. It has been a great disappointment that the month of October, with its usual autumnal loveliness, has been changed into the rainy season, even the "autumn leaf excursions" to the White Mountains have been unsuccessful as the usual beautiful foliage has been ruined by the constant downpour. The post exchange seems to be the only thing that reaps benefit from such weather; on three nights a week the gymnasium is crowded for the movies.

Religious services were held on Sunday evening at this post. Mr. Thorburn, of the Y.M.C.A., officiating. In the afternoon Sunday school was held and thirty scholars were present.

Mrs. Donald Armstrong gave a large tea in honor of her sister-in-law, Miss Armstrong, of New York. The decorations, the soft lights, the attractively gowned women and the brilliancy of the uniforms made it a fairy scene. Mrs. Gage served coffee, Mrs. Babcock served the ice. A large number of guests from Fort Williams, McKinley and Portland, called. Major and Mrs. Forse entertained a number of their friends informally on Sunday at supper.

On Oct. 24 the 37th Company, C.A.C., Fort McKinley, and the 155th Company, Fort Williams, played their second an-

nual football game on the Fort McKinley grounds. In spite of the weather a large attendance witnessed a splendid exhibition of football. The ball was put in play at 2 p.m. the 37th Company receiving the kick. The first half was practically even, the 155th Company having a slight advantage in the first quarter and the 37th in the second. The 155th Company could not make any impression on the 37th Company's line. The score at the end of the first half was 0-0. At the beginning of the third quarter the 37th Company changed tactics by practically eliminating the use of the forward pass, and substituting a line shift by calling the left tackle over to the right. The heavy line plunging of Grant (r.h.b.) and Krumenaker (f.b.), 37th Company, carried the ball down the field for about sixty yards, the 155th Company not being able to hold the 37th Company until about two or three yards from the goal. After the 155th Company had held the heavy plunging Grant for two downs, at the critical moment the quarterback (Schirm) changed the method of attack from the right side to the left, completely surprising their opponents, who were expecting a repetition of the plunges which brought the ball down the field the full back (Krumenaker) going through left tackle and scoring a touchdown amid tremendous applause, Embleton kicking a pretty goal and making the score 7 to 0 in favor of the 37th Company. In the fourth period the 37th Company contented themselves by holding their opponents safe, the final score being 7 to 0 in favor of the 37th.

The work of the 37th Company ends (Embleton and Reynolds) was especially brilliant, as not a gain was made by the 155th Company around their respective ends; both tackling hard and sure. The tackles, guards and center held the line safe at all times. Both teams played clean football and were well matched, and the work of the officials, Lieutenant Meyer, referee, and Lieutenant Fraser, umpire, gave satisfaction to both teams. The head linesman was Lieutenant Strong; timekeeper, Lieut. Campbell.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 27, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aplington gave a bowling party on Tuesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Lane, and for Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Miss Blake, Miss Byram, Miss Ayliffe Blake, Lieutenants O'Donnell, Adair, Howe and Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine left Oct. 16 for a visit with relatives in Iowa, Lieutenant Blaine having taken two months' leave. Capt. George Vidmer, on duty with the 10th Cavalry this summer, leaves for West Point to-day; he has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett since the return of the troops from Winchester.

Lieut. Jerome W. Howe returned to the post Oct. 19, after ten days' leave with his family in Massachusetts. M. and Mme. Crapon, of Dole, France, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Babcock last week. Mrs. Emilie O'Donnell has returned from a long visit in Philadelphia to be with her son, Lieutenant O'Donnell, for the winter. On Monday Major and Mrs. Byram had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Vidmer, the Misses Blake and Lieutenants Lewis and Gerstner. On Wednesday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Huston were hosts at a dancing reception in the hop room, when all the officers and ladies of the garrison, their guests, and the visiting test riders were present. Mrs. Gresham presided at the tea table; others assisting were Mesdames Boyd and Hazard. The band furnished excellent music for dancing. The news that the 10th would shortly be ordered to Arizona posts is being discussed to the exclusion of nearly all other topics.

Mrs. Eells, of San Francisco, arrived on Saturday to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Babcock. Mrs. Wallach is entertaining her parents, Senator and Mrs. Perkins, of Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Brooks is away on a short leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Hazard and Captain Vidmer. Lieut. and Mrs. Brant entertained informally at Sunday supper a week ago for Lieutenants Brooks and Richmond, and yesterday for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard. Capt. and Mrs. Wallach gave a dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Vidmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Brant.

Mrs. Fosdick, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Riggs, left Thursday for her home in Louisville. Mrs. Boyd entertained informally at tea on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Eells, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Captain Vidmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. A dinner was given on Friday by Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs for Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, the Misses Blake, Lieutenants Richmond, Howe and Gerstner. Mrs. E. D. Dilworth, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Dilworth, left for her home in Maryland on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Cavebaugh and Lieutenant O'Donnell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan for a week-end visit at Clifton, Shelburne, on Saturday and Sunday. Other guests in the party were Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Allen, jr., and Mrs. C. S. Van Patten and Miss Blanche Patridge, of Burlington.

The second detachment of field officers took their annual



## The Claridge Opening Saturday

**S**ATURDAY EVENING,  
November 1st, the new  
Claridge Dining Room and  
Lounge will be formally opened  
to the public, and reservations  
may now be made upon ap-  
plication to the management.

## Hotel Claridge

(Formerly Hotel Rector)

BROADWAY and FORTY-FOURTH STREET

JOHN HILL

EDWARD H. CRANDALL

test ride here this past week, being entertained in the families of different members of the garrison. Colonel Mills was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Gresham, Major Bricker visited Capt. and Mrs. Hazzard, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming entertained Major Heavey, Major Kirkpatrick was with Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Major Russell was a guest of Major and Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Terrell entertained Colonel Wheeler, Colonel Horney was at Capt. and Mrs. Boyd's, Capt. and Mrs. Huston were hosts for Colonel Gale and Major Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene entertained Major Ekwurzel, Major Church was a guest of Major and Mrs. Evans, Colonel Sage was with Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, and Colonel Wood was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. McCormack.

Captain Bartlett gave a stag dinner on Friday evening in honor of the visiting officers of the Medical Corps. His guests were Majors Ekwurzel, Kirkpatrick, Russell, Church and Wilson. Lieutenants Richmond and Howe were dinner guests of Mrs. Cushing and the Misses Blake on Thursday.

### SAN PEDRO HARBOR NOTES.

San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 19, 1913.

On Wednesday evening Lieut. Leo F. Welch, U.S.N., entertained Los Angeles friends at a dinner-dance aboard the Alert. The boatloads of uniformed officers that rushed mysteriously about the inner harbor during the latter part of the week, signaling madly towards shore, were not attached to the Submarine Flotilla; they were moving picture actors.

Officers and men of the naval vessels in the harbor were interested this week in a historic old Chinese battle cruiser, bearing many old implements of warfare and torture. The quaint vessel is making a cruise along this coast, under her own sails, and put into Los Angeles Harbor for a few weeks' stay.

Lieut. J. V. Ogan, U.S.N., commanding officer of the U.S.S. Alert, gave a dinner party on board last Friday. The Admiral Robley D. Evans Post and Corps held an open meeting at their hall in Los Angeles, on Saturday evening. The principal speaker of the evening was Richard Ingles.

The present speed limit in this harbor may soon be increased from four to seven and one-half knots, as the result of speed tests now taking place here. All destroyer officers will be thankful for this, for every officer in the Navy knows how disagreeable it is to have to fret along at four knots, on the bridge of a high-speed destroyer. The tests now being conducted were prompted by the threat of the officials of the Pacific Navigation Company to stop using San Pedro Harbor as a stopping point, on account of the heavy fines imposed upon captains of its vessels for exceeding the speed limit.

Paymr. R. E. Lambert, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Alert, left Monday evening for a week's leave, during which he was to be the guest of E. G. Lewis, at Atascadero, Cal. A telegram sent from Paso Robles Friday stated that Paymaster Lambert had become lost while horseback riding in the mountains, and it was feared he had encountered forest fires. Further news is momentarily expected.

### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1913.

Major Harry H. Bandholtz was in the post last week for a flying visit. He was en route from Washington, to join Mrs. Bandholtz in Michigan. The Major expects to return to Fort Porter the last of November to take command. His son is a cadet at West Point. Mrs. Charles W. Mason, jr., gave a small but delightful bridge party on Tuesday in compliment of Mr. Gladdings, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Day, after a happy visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin Castle, have returned to their home in Milwaukee. Major Sanford H. Wadhams was favored with lovely bright days last week while taking his test ride.

Mrs. S. S. Paine entertained a few friends at cards on Saturday. Among the guests was Anna Katherine Green, who is Mrs. Charles Rohlf, of Buffalo. Miss Miriam Dunkle and her brother, of Pennsylvania, are spending the winter with their cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey. The young people are attending school in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle gave a charming dinner on Wednesday for friends from out of town. Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams invited a number of ladies from the city and garrison to meet her sister, Mrs. Gladdings, on Friday. The afternoon was devoted to bridge. The favors were lovely corsage bouquets. The party was a beautiful success.

Capt. John F. Madden, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah and young daughters came down from Fort Niagara last week in Captain Darrah's automobile for a day in Buffalo, and to call on friends at Fort Porter. Miss Jessie Campbell, daughter of Capt. William A. Campbell, of Rochester, is spending some time in Buffalo with friends. Major and Mrs. Frank B. Andrus, of Breckenridge street, were hosts for a delightful dinner on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell have taken a furnished house on Auburn avenue for the winter. Captain Hadsell, being on duty with the National Guard, is out of the city a great deal.

Since the death, some years ago, of Gen. Van Ausdale An-

druss, Mrs. Andrus has made Buffalo her home, and on Tuesday she gave a most enjoyable bridge party for her cousin, Mrs. Spaulding, of California. Capt. and Mrs. Malcolm P. Andrus, guests of Mrs. John Otto for some weeks, have returned to Connecticut, where Captain Andrus will resume his duties with the National Guard.

### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Oct. 23, 1913.

Much regret is felt over the departure of Colonel Barrette and his family from Fort Howard. The Colonel, Mrs. Barrette and Miss Biddle, with the Misses Barrette, left on Tuesday for New York. They will sail for Europe on Saturday, where the Misses Barrette will enter school. Col. and Mrs. Barrette will be at Fort H. G. Wright, their new station, about Jan. 1.

Mrs. Thomas M. Spaulding was in New York while the troops were in camp at Phoenix, Md. Mrs. William Tidball and two little daughters have returned from Staten Island with Capt. and Mrs. Tidball are Mrs. Tidball's sister, Mrs. Ames, and three children, of Argentina. Mrs. Thompson, who has been visiting in New York city and Cranford, N.J., is back on the post.

Mrs. McDonnell has been spending the past two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Vicory, in Baltimore. Mrs. Offner Hope entertained the Misses Barrette at dinner on Tuesday. Mrs. Abney Payne had as her guests at dinner on Saturday Miss Biddle, Miss Barrette and Major and Mrs. Hutton. Lieut. Austin McC. McDonnell spent a few days on the Florida witnessing target practice and was the guest of his brother, Ensign Edward O. McDonnell.

Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, with his mother and sister, of Fort Worth, Texas, attended the Navy-Dickinson game at Annapolis on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, with Billy, spent Sunday at Annapolis. Miss Emily Hughes, of Virginia Beach, will arrive this week to spend the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Mrs. Hope.

The Sunday school is progressing nicely under the able direction of Mr. Gustavus Ober, of Baltimore.

Among those from Fort Howard who attended the first of the season's dances at Sparrows Point this week were Miss Decker, Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, Lieutenants Colladay, Duncan and Torney. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne entertained Mrs. Clarke, of Baltimore, Miss Bessie Bell Anderson, of Texas, and Lieutenants Colladay and Duncan at dinner on Friday.

The officers of the mess had as their dinner guests on Sunday Mrs. and Miss Decker and Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow Decker. Capt. and Mrs. Barry have returned from a pleasant leave spent at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Colonel Skerrett spent last Thursday at the post, looking around. He will take command of Fort Howard and the district Oct. 27.

### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 22, 1913.

The transport Sherman left Manila at noon, Sept. 15, for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu. It carried a large number of passengers, and many casuals going home to be discharged. At Nagasaki the Sherman was scheduled to meet the Warren en route from Chinwangtao, China, to Manila and to receive passengers from that vessel. Capt. Carl L. Stone, P.S., detailed with the civil government and Acting Governor of Mindoro, is a Manila visitor and is staying at his home on Calle Indiana. Governor Stone arrived Monday from Batangas, having taken a launch to that port from Calapan.

Army poloists at home will feel a pang of regret to learn that Black Crook and Star, the pride of the Forbes stables, have been chloroformed on account of infirmities of age.

Major H. Davis, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Davis were week-end visitors in Manila. Mrs. B. Rittenhouse, wife of Captain Rittenhouse, U.S.M.C., and the Misses Clagett returned to Olongapo Saturday after a visit in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Russell C. Hand were dinner hosts Saturday for Col. and Mrs. McIver, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson and Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland.

Members of the 42d Co., C.A.C., held a reunion on Sept. 17 at the Orchid Café in Manila and there was nothing missing, from speeches to refreshments. The 42d Company is an excellent organization, commanded by Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C., and has made some excellent records in target practice. Lieut. Col. E. A. Root, 15th Inf., left yesterday on the Hong Kong Maru, en route to Tientsin, China, for station.

Capt. F. E. Snyder, O.D., has been ordered to Tientsin, China, for the purpose of giving instruction in the manipulation and use of machine guns. Major I. L. Fredendall, Q.M. Corps, Mrs. Fredendall and their little grandson left on the Sherman for Nagasaki, where Major Fredendall will relieve Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M.C., as depot Q.M. Capt. and Mrs. Briggs will come to Manila and will be great acquisitions to Manila society.

Among those leaving on the Sherman were Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Mueller, 8th Cav., for Japan, where they will spend two months' leave before returning to the islands for another year's duty. Major and Mrs. H. W. Schull were passengers

for the homeland. They have been stationed at the Ordnance Depot for three years and prominent in Manila society. Major and Mrs. Thomas S. Bratton, Med. Corps, were also homeward bound.

Mrs. Bell entertained at auction bridge Friday morning for Mesdames Hunter, Gilbert, Miller, Stafford, Littell, W. H. Clarke, Traub, Carmichael, McBroom, Worcester, Ruggles, Hausermann, Crossfield, Bartlett, McCormick, Peterson, Chamberlain, Shannon, Johnson, Kendrick, Ireland, Thornburg, Durkins, Bryson and Welker.

The dinner dance at the Manila Hotel Friday evening was a decided success and will be held fortnightly hereafter. The dinner was served at small tables surrounding the dance floor on the roof garden and between courses the guests enjoyed dancing. Many Army people were present and a thoroughly pleasant evening was spent. Major and Mrs. R. M. Thornburg have as their guest Mrs. Morton, of Camp Overton, Mindanao. The 13th Infantry Regimental Bridge Club met on Friday evening at Schofield Hall, Fort William McKinley. The table prizes were won by Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Ristine, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Cleary, Mrs. Bailey, Captain Bugge, Colonel Loughborough, Lieutenant Tarbutton and Lieutenant Hamilton. A midnight supper was served. The regimental people present were Col. and Mrs. Loughborough, Major Buck, Capt. and Mrs. McBroom, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Jeanet, Captain Jeunet, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Captain Bessell, Miss Hall, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Compton, Captain Bugge, Captain Holden, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Captain Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Ristine, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Tarbutton, Lieutenant Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. Strelinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Cleary, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieutenants Calvert, Carlock, Hodges, O'Brien and Lieut. and Mrs. Payton.

Col. E. D. Hoyle, 2d F.A., was serenaded by the 7th Cavalry band at Fort William McKinley on Thursday evening. He is visiting with his daughter, Mrs. Shannon. Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 7th Cav., who has been confined to his home on account of ptomaine poisoning, is well again. Mrs. Hunter gave a bridge party at Fort William McKinley on Tuesday morning to some of her Manila friends. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon, 7th Cav., entertained at cards last Monday evening in honor of Colonel Hoyle, the father of Mrs. Shannon. Captains Byers and Bernard, of the Constabulary, and Mrs. C. B. Miller and Miss Dygert formed a picnic party to Antipolo last Sunday. Major and Mrs. P. E. Traub had dinner on Wednesday for eight.

Word comes from the Warren that the passengers have been having a delightful time. While they were in Shanghai they were entertained on the cruiser Saratoga, which was then in port. The Warren will return to Manila during the present week. Snipe hunting continues to be the sport of the day at Fort William McKinley and Major Buck has been having excellent luck. Captain Wells and Lieutenants Lahm and Shannon are also good hunters. Major and Mrs. A. F. Casad spent several days in Camp Stotsenburg during the past week. Mrs. Adams, the noted lecturer, was guest of honor at a tea given Saturday at Fort William McKinley by Mrs. Hunter. Major and Mrs. P. E. Traub gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Rivers is due to arrive on the next transport to join her husband, Col. William C. Rivers, of the Constabulary.

Mrs. Tenney Ross, wife of Captain Ross, 13th Inf., expects to return to the States in the near future. Colonel McCormick was a visitor in Los Baños during the past week. Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Conley, children and nurse were in Manila the first part of the week from Los Baños. Mrs. Conley, with the children and the nurse, left for the States on the Sherman. Lieut. K. L. Pepper, 15th Inf., is in the department hospital, to be operated on for appendicitis. On account of the Lieutenant's illness, Mrs. Pepper is staying in Manila. Mrs. Shattuck, wife of Major A. B. Shattuck, 15th Inf., spent Friday in Manila. Major and Mrs. Reisinger gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club last ladies' night for Paymr. and Mrs. Ballinger, Col. and Mrs. Edie, Major and Mrs. Field, Major and Mrs. Thornburg, Major and Mrs. Baker, Major and Mrs. Frier, Miss Riley, Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Major and Mrs. Hagood, Major Cannon, Captain Chandler and Mr. Little.

Lieut. M. G. Holliday, 8th Cav., who has been sick in the department hospital, was at the dock bidding friends goodbye the day the Sherman sailed. He received a wound in the hand some time ago while playing polo and the wound became infected so he was compelled to go to the hospital. He is on the road to recovery now. Col. and Mrs. Arthur gave a dinner Thursday for Colonel Hull, Colonel Harbord, Capt. and Mrs. Welker and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke.

### FORT LISCOM.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, Oct. 13, 1913.

Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty left on Wednesday, Oct. 1, for an inspection trip of the signal stations out the trail. He will go as far into the interior as Chitina and return to Valdez via Cordova and then on to the westward to Seward. Lieutenant Dougherty will be away on the trip for about six or eight weeks. Mrs. Dougherty and her little daughter, Virginia, have left the Panama Hotel and are now settled in their new home in Valdez. Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton gave an attractive luncheon and bridge party on Oct. 3, in honor of Miss Troup, who will leave next week for Portland, Ore. Those present were Mesdames Joseph P. O'Neil, V. A. Paine, Harvey Sullivan, Alleyne von Schrader, George Walker, Harry Whitley, Jesse Martin, Fuller and Miss Troup. First prize, a beautiful scarf, was won by Mrs. Sullivan. The guest prize, a pair of white gloves, was presented to Miss Troup.

The Mariposa sailed Oct. 7, taking with her the 30th Infantry band, which has been enjoying the post for the past two months. The band will return to its station M. headquarters at Fort Seward, Alaska. The band rendered many concerts for the residents of Valdez and will be as greatly missed by them as by the garrison at Fort Liscum. On Monday evening, the night before the band left, a dance was given in the post gymnasium in their honor by Company H, Company G and the Hospital Detachment. Excellent refreshments were served and the hop was a great success.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Martin gave a large and enjoyable bridge party at their home in Valdez, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, in honor of Miss Troup. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Miss Troup. The gentlemen's prize, a set of ash trays, was won by Colonel O'Neil. All the ladies received attractive hats and the guest prize, a pin cushion, was given to Miss Troup.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard gave a dinner party in honor of Miss Troup, on Wednesday, Oct. 8. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Troup, Miss Troup and Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader; the guests were then invited over to the moving picture show at the gymnasium.

The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club met on Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Those playing were Mesdames Walker, Sullivan, Paine, Dalton, O'Neil, Martin and von Schrader. Miss Troup came in later for tea. Oct. 9 Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig gave a party out the trail for Miss Troup. Her other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. von Schrader.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, Oct. 16, 1913.

Sergeant Barr and a number of men from Company G went in a motor boat on Oct. 10, for a three days' hunting trip down at Saw Mill Bay. Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard was in command of the expedition. Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader spent several days in Valdez as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig, and returned to the post on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil entertained with a party at the moving picture show and a Welsh rabbit supper afterwards at their quarters in honor of Mrs. Troup and Miss Troup on Oct. 10. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Dr. Alleyne von Schrader and Lieut. and Mrs. Wyndham M. Manning. Col. Wilds P. Richardson made an inspection trip of the roads between Valdez, Comfort and Wortman in the Road Commission automobile. Colonel Richardson kindly extended the courtesy of the trip to Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Kunzig, Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Walker. The ride through the Canyon was gorgeous and the opportunity to take this trip was indeed a treat.

Mrs. Troup and Miss Fan Troup left Monday evening on the Admiral Sampson for their home in Portland, Ore. They have lived for the last ten or twelve years with Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, but they feared to take the risk of another Alaskan



winter on Mrs. Troup's account. Their departure was greatly regretted by their many friends in Valdez and at the garrison, and when the boat pulled out a very sad group were left on the dock waving farewells to them.

The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club met Oct. 15 with Mrs. V. A. Paine. Playing were Mesdames O'Neill, Dalton, Walker, Martin, Whitley, Sullivan, von Schrader and Paine. The usual ladies' night at the Tillicum Club, in Valdez, on Saturday, Oct. 11, was postponed on account of the sudden death, due to heart trouble, of Dr. D. H. Sleem, of Valdez.

#### WITH OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Oct. 7, 1913.

Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark held a reception Sept. 13 in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson, who have just joined the 15th Infantry. This delightful affair proved a real welcome to our new Colonel and Mrs. Tillson by all present, among whom were the officers in command of the different foreign forces stationed in Tientsin, with their wives, also the heads of the various consulates, the Army contingent, a few passengers from the Warren and civilian residents of Tientsin. Where Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Major and Mrs. Clark received, American beauties and palms were used in profusion. Punch was served amid greens and huge bowls of black eyed susans. On the upstairs porch, turned into a smoking den, tiny red roses and palms decorated. The tea room on the second floor had dainty shades of pink and green, and a large Chinese umbrella covered with pink and white asters and trailing ferns hung from the ceiling over a table whose centerpiece was a gold basket filled with pink roses and maiden-hair fern. Assisting were Mesdames Kniskern, Davison, Wieser, Waterman, Lee, Douglas, Warland and Miss Rafferty.

Col. and Mrs. Tillson were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Palmer before taking the quarters over headquarters, formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Pierce, who moved to No. 13 Elgin avenue, recently vacated by Captains Conrad, Miller and Kerth. The officers and ladies of the China Expedition are delighted to hear of Col. and Mrs. E. A. Root's early return to Tientsin. Colonel Root has been relieved from duty in Manila and ordered to join his regiment here.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of Lieut. C. L. Sampson, returned a few days ago from Peitaiho, where she spent the summer. She was one of the last of the Army people to leave that popular resort. Lieut. and Mrs. Wieser entertained at dinner on Sept. 17 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Tillson, other guests being Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Palmer. Lieut. and Mrs. McClure entertained at dinner last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman, Miss Waterman, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and Lieutenant Cowles. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee have returned from Japan, where they spent their honeymoon, sightseeing. Mrs. Lee was formerly Miss Cary Marshall, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John A. Marshall, of Salt Lake City, and is a welcome addition to the many recently arrived brides to the 15th Infantry. They have moved into their new quarters at No. 10 Victoria Road.

Lieut. Lowe A. McClure has been appointed adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 15th Inf., and exchange officer, relieving Lieut. H. L. Walthall, whose tour expired on Sept. 30. Lieutenant Walthall has been assigned to Company B. Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Caffey and children spent three days in Peking last week sightseeing. Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Adams, due to return to the United States next November, took advantage of a short leave to visit Peking. They reported a splendid trip, the weather being perfect at this time of the year. Capt. M. C. Kerth, commanding the Tongshan-Kaiping detachments on the railroad, spent two days in Tientsin last week as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Palmer.

The U.S. Marine Corps baseball team from Peking came down for a series of games the latter part of August, and the 15th Infantry team, under Lieut. B. A. Dixon, played a return series at Peking about the middle of September. The 15th Infantry won the first two games of each series, the third game in each series being played on account of inclement weather; scores 11-1, 6-3, 8-4 and 12-11. With one game out of three to win in order to capture the championship in the baseball series, Company D lost to Companies A, C and B, successively, which tied Companies A and D, and a series of three games were arranged, of which Company D won the first and A the second—all that the many enthusiastic fans could desire. In the final game Company D scored two runs in the fourth inning, while Company A was unable to get a man beyond second until the first of the seventh, when with two out, Hammond, of A, batted a sensational home run, thus tying the score. Company A held D down in the last of the seventh, but were unable to score in their half of the eighth; Company D got a man on base through a short throw to first and then were fortunate enough to make one of the few hits of the game, the first man to bat finally coming home on a passed ball at home, which gave Company D the game and championship. Afterwards the team assembled in front of the grandstand and Colonel Tillson complimented them on winning a so hard fought series of the national game and presented a large silver cup, donated by the officers of the regiment, and a very pretty individual cup to each member of the team.

On Oct. 4 a most interesting baseball game was played between the officers and Company I. For nine innings neither side was able to score a run and in the last of the tenth a wild throw to first and an error of a fielder allowed Company I the winning run; final score 1-0. The 15th Infantry band was present and a large crowd turned out to see the game. Now that the baseball season is about over the company basketball and football teams will start practice. It is proposed to play the basketball games in a large mat shed again this year. Every company in the expedition has some splendid material left from the tournament of last year, and a hard struggle is again looked for in the fight for the cup.

Companies L and M relieved Companies I and K, 15th Inf., from duty as railway guard on the section assigned to the American troops the first week of September. Company L, under Capt. M. C. Kerth and Lieut. George A. Sanford going to Tongshan, sending a detachment to Kaiping; Company M, under 1st Lieut. J. D. Elliott, to Kuyeh, sending a detachment to Wali, and a detachment under Lieut. Patrick Frissell to Leichuang.

Major and Mrs. Clark entertained at breakfast on Sunday for Miss Waterman, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Miss Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson, Lieutenant Morris and Mr. Unland. The party then went in the motor bus to the race course, where they witnessed the morning training of the Chinese ponies, which are soon to take part in the fall race meet. Walking in the early morning the two miles to the race course is a favorite pastime of the local residents of Tientsin, and many of our Army people are getting the habit. Upon arrival at the track, a light breakfast is served to all members.

The Tientsin schools have opened for the fall term and many children are seen daily on their way to the schools in the different Concessions; Mary Palmer attends the British school, Virginia Walthall and Ruth McDaniel the German, and Lochlin and Frank Caffey the French.

Among the passengers making the round trip on the Warren which arrived at Chinwangtao Sept. 9 were Col. W. J. Nicholson, wife and Miss Nicholson; Col. W. A. Glassford, S.C., and wife; Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, 7th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C.; Major J. T. Dean, A.G.; Major J. M. Jenkins, I.G.; Major G. R. Lukesh, Engrs.; Capt. R. E. McNally, 7th Cav.; Capt. E. S. Hughes, Ord. Dept., and wife; Capt. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., wife and son; Capt. Taylor E. Darby, M.C., wife and daughter; Capt. W. Cole Davis, M.C.; Lieut. William H. Patterson, 24th Inf., wife and son; Lieut. W. N. Haskell, 7th Cav.; Lieut. R. F. Welshimer, C.A.C.; Lieut. C. K. Wing, Jr., C.A.C.; Lieut. R. S. Clark, C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. A. H. Doig, C.A.C.; Lieutenant Thompson, 13th Inf., wife and daughter; Lieut. O. L. Brunzell, 13th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. W. R. Henry, 8th Cav., and wife; Miss E. A. Garlington, Miss Margaret Collins, Miss E. E. King, Miss Katherine Swift, Mrs. F. P. Lahm, Miss Elisabeth Pattison, Miss Alice Wamsley and Miss Katherine Hinman; Col. and Mrs. John C. F. Tillson and Mrs. S. H. Francis, pay clerk, Q.M.C., for station in China. In addition a number of insular officials and employees and their families made the round trip. Sergt. 1st Class Charles F. Ebble, H.C., arrived to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John H. Dawson; Ord. Sergt. Oscar Bates, Q.M.; Sergt. Arthur Koch, Q.M. Corps; 1st Sergt. Arthur H. Conley, Troop H, 7th Cav.,

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and Sergt. 1st Class Edward Ward and wife also made the round trip.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 15th Inf., left on the Warren for the United States via Nagasaki; he goes to the Letterman General Hospital, hoping to regain his former health. About 150 enlisted men of the 15th Infantry left on the Warren en route to the United States for discharge. Most of the companies have about 125 men each, far below the maximum strength. No recruits were received on the Warren. Sergt. 1st Class John H. Dawson and wife left on the Warren en route to United States via Nagasaki; Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. Gorman, Q.M. Corps, accompanied by Mrs. Gorman left for Manila for duty. Sergeant Gorman has been stationed in China since his appointment last winter.

Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, 3d P.A., on leave in China, was a visitor at Peking, the Ming Tombs and Great Wall the early part of September. Dress uniforms for the command were received on the Warren; the command changed into olive drab woolen the first week of September.

Majors Clark and Pierce held company tests in field training in the respective battalions during the past week, using in most cases the open ground between Tientsin and the East Arsenal, which was so gallantly taken by the Russian and French troops in the siege of Tientsin in 1900. A party of French officers from Tientsin left this week for a tour of the Manchurian battlefields. The Japanese military contingents at Peking and Tientsin were relieved on Oct. 1 by other men, fresh from Japan, thirty-five officers and 770 enlisted men taking station at Tientsin and ten officers and 275 men as legation guard at Peking.

Chief Musician Buglione and Sergeant Major Darling had two days' very successful hunting last week, bagging nearly four dozen plover one day, several jack snipe and plover the second day.

Colonel Tillson held a review and inspection of the American troops in Tientsin on the recreation grounds Sept. 30, after which, accompanied by all the officers of the expedition in Tientsin, an inspection of each company barracks was made.

First Sergts. Frank G. Bradley, Company B, and Charles E. Hensel, Co. A, 15th Inf., spent a week in Peking and vicinity last month.

### THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 28. Later changes appear elsewhere.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Malta.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Naples.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Villefranche.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Naples.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Villefranche.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander. Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush ordered to command.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Tampico, Mexico.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Marseilles.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher ordered to command.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Hampton Roads, Va.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At Hampton Roads, Va.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John J. Knapp. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Genoa.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Genoa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McKean. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Marseilles.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Newport, R.I. The Cassin has not been assigned to any division of the Torpedo Flotilla.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Flusser, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander.

ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.

DEAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Newport, R.I.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Newport, R.I.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard C. Saufley. At Newport, R.I.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Newport, R.I.

MAYBANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Newport, R.I.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Arthur Barney. At Newport, R.I.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. At Newport, R.I.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Newport, R.I.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At Newport, R.I.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R.I.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. T. Hutchins. At Newport, R.I.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Newport, R.I.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.



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**Fleet Auxiliaries.**  
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. Sailed Oct. 21 from Boston, Mass., for Gibraltar.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. E. H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Hampton Roads.  
PATAPSCO (tug). Bsn. John D. Pennington. At Hampton Roads.  
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads.  
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Villefranche.  
SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. W. E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Lieut. J. H. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.  
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Gaston D. Johnston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Comdr. William A. Moffett ordered to command.  
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.  
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Guaymas, Mexico.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At Guaymas, Mexico.  
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William G. Gilmer. At San Francisco, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At Guaymas, Mexico.

## Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Sailed Oct. 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. Sailed Oct. 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. Sailed Oct. 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.  
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.  
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Pedro, Cal.  
F-2. Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At San Pedro, Cal.  
F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At San Pedro, Cal.  
F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Pedro, Cal.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. F. A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Temporary flagship of Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Thomas Washing-

ton. Sailed Oct. 26 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.  
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. Sailed Oct. 26 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.

## Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. At Hankow, China.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Ensign George K. Stoddard. At Olongapo, P.I.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

## Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

## Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.  
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.  
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Harry H. Forgas. At Olongapo, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Ewart G. Haas. At Olongapo, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. William H. Pashley, Commander.  
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. George T. Swasey, jr. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelidaffer. At Manila, P.I.  
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.  
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

## Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Sailed Oct. 23 from Shanghai, China, for Guam.  
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. Sailed Oct. 19 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu.  
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Oct. 26 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At Cristobal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, mas-

ter. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.  
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Naples. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle ordered to command.  
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. Sailed Oct. 25 from Guam for Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Genoa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.  
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.  
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.  
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Oct. 25 from Hampton Roads for Marseilles. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Wyman. Sailed Oct. 26 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SEVERN (sailing ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Tuxpan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. Sailed Oct. 26 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.  
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.  
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
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### Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.  
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### Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

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NAVAJO. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Lynnhaven Bay, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Undergoing repairs at the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Cal. Send mail to the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Pennacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.

Sotomomo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Trafic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Castine, Boston.

Columbia, Philadelphia.

Constitution, Boston.

Davis, Puget Sound.

General Alava, Cavite.

Gwin, Newport, R.I.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.

Manly, Annapolis.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Panay, Cavite.

Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

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